

Herald Tribune

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Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, etc.

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly sunny. Temp. 70-85 (24-25). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 68-80 (20-27).

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PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1971

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COMMON CHAMPAGNE—Geoffrey Rippon of Great Britain, left, toasting the French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann after successful negotiations between Great Britain and the six EEC nations early yesterday.

Rippon Sees 'Historic Day for Europe' As Britain, EEC Clear Last Hurdles

By James Goldborough LUXEMBOURG, June 23 (AP)—It is a historic day for Europe. British negotiator Geoffrey Rippon announced at 5:30 this morning after the last obstacles had fallen that had barred the way to British entry into the Common Market.

True to Common Market tradition, the two sides had negotiated throughout the night to finish on schedule. They were spurred on by a dazzling fireworks show outside, put on by the Luxemburgers, which might have been obscured had fallen that had barred the way to British entry into the Common Market.

Britain and the six came after they were able to work out compromises on British payments to the European Economic Community and on New Zealand dairy products, the last major items of the agenda. The question of territorial limits on fishing was put off until next month.

Salyut Crew Breaks Endurance Record

By Bernard Gwertzman MOSCOW, June 23 (NYT)—The three-man Soviet crew of the Salyut orbital station today broke the endurance record for man in space. At 21:44 GMT, Lt. Col. Georgy T. Dobrovolski, the commander, and his two engineers, Vladimir N. Volkov and Viktor I. Patasov, played the previous mark set by the two-man Soviet crew of the Soyuz-9, which returned to earth June 19 last after remaining in flight for 17 days, 15 hours, 58 minutes, 50 seconds.

The American endurance record is held by the Gemini-7 crew of Col. Frank Borman and Capt. James A. Lovell Jr., who were aloft for 13 days, eight hours and 35 minutes in December 1968. Col. Dobrovolski and his mates are in a sense pathfinders. They are trying to discover whether man can live and work better in the more spacious quarters of the space laboratory which is about as roomy as a 40-foot house trailer than he could in the rather cramped space craft. The three men were lifted into earth orbit June 6 aboard the Soyuz-11 craft and, the next day, the vehicle docked with the Salyut laboratory, which had been orbiting the earth since April 18.

Poland Gives Property to Church

By James Feron WARSAW, June 23 (NYT)—Poland's Communist government today gave the Roman Catholic Church full title to nearly 7,000 former German church buildings in the vast "western territories" acquired by Poland after World War II.

The area is roughly one-third of today's Poland. Large tracts of arable land owned by the German churches in the new lands have been retained by the Polish government. They have become state farms in the interim. Roughly 2,000 acres of land, mostly church gardens, are being turned over to the church with the buildings. Another 100 churches and 70 auxiliary buildings belonging to other denominations also are being transferred under the new law, which becomes effective retroactively to Jan. 1, 1971. The law represents fulfillment of a pledge made by Edward Gierek, the Communist party chief, after he replaced Wladyslaw Gomulka last December following a week of worker riots.

Taiwan Is Specter at Banquet Chou Gives for U.S. Newsmen

By Seymour Topping PEKING, June 23 (NYT)—Premier Chou En-lai says that the security screen the United States has erected around the island of Taiwan, now ruled by the government of Chiang Kai-shek, is a key obstacle to the establishment of diplomatic ties with the United States.

The dinner took place in the spacious Pukien Room of the Great Hall of the People, a reception room in brown and cream decor. The premier, his aides and guests dined on Chinese delicacies at a round table, at one end of the room, while the other end was occupied by a semicircle of conference chairs. The room was dominated by a huge painting of a group with red banners snuffing atop a Kansu mountain peak high above a cloud-shrouded valley. The premier was dressed in a gray tunic and trousers with brown sandals over black socks. He was flanked by two interpreters, Chi Chao-chu, a former Harvard student and Miss Tang Wen-sheng, who was born in New York. The premier demonstrated some grasp of English as he discussed world issues and quipped about the women's liberation movement in the United States and moonshots, which he deplored as wasteful.



Chou En-lai In the past, Chinese Communist leaders have declined to discuss the future of the inhabitants of Taiwan in the event of its takeover by Peking, saying that it was purely an internal question for China to decide.

Part of Times Ban Is Lifted; Congress to Get Secret Study

President Wants Capitol Hill To Have 'Undistorted' Picture

N.Y. Newspaper's Executives Say the Ruling Is 'Confusing'

By Fred Farris WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT)—President Nixon agreed today to give Congress the secret Pentagon study of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, but on the condition that it remain under security wraps. White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the President's decision to yield the documents to key committees was taken so that Congress would avoid making judgments "on the basis of incomplete data, which could give a distorted impression of the reports' contents."

By Natalie Layzell NEW YORK, June 23 (NYT)—The Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals voted 5-3 today to lift this Friday a ban on publication by The New York Times of some of the Pentagon's Vietnam war history. But it ordered new and secret lower-court hearings by July 3 on other documents in the study.

Government, Courts Foiled By Staggering of the Leaks

By David Kraslow WASHINGTON, June 23.—The staggered leaks to various newspapers of portions of a top-secret Pentagon study on the Vietnam war are bedeviling the government in its effort to prevent further publication of the documents. And this piecemeal leakage also is circumventing court orders against single newspapers to temporarily halt publication until judges can rule on the government's requests for permanent injunctions. First The New York Times is enjoined and The Washington Post begins publishing articles based on other sections of the Pentagon study. Then The Post is enjoined and the Boston Globe publishes fresh material. The pattern seems to be set.

While the sources of the leaks appear well on their way toward achieving their objective of informing the American people of the significant content in the Pentagon report, the resulting historic confrontation between a free press and governmental authority has not been reduced to a moot episode, far from it. Lower court judges in the New York Times and Washington Post cases already have ruled that the government cannot in this instance invoke restraints on newspapers prior to publication. The judge in Washington ruled this way even while noting that the Post was in serious jeopardy of criminal prosecution for publishing classified (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Key Role in 1963 Anti-Diem Coup Is Laid to Kennedy Administration

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP)—An assistant secretary of state recommended in August, 1963, that South Vietnam's President Ngo Dinh Diem be overthrown if he began negotiations with North Vietnam, the Chicago Sun-Times reported today. It said that a subsequent National Security Council fact-finding mission to Saigon instilled in the John F. Kennedy administration a growing consensus that Diem would have to be ousted with his brother, secret police chief Ngo Dinh Nhu. Both were killed in a Nov. 1, 1963, coup.

He said both his memos had been printed in abbreviated form by The New York Times Magazine of Jan. 24, 1971, and added: "What you have here is an example of why I am in favor of publication of all documents." Mr. Hilsman, in recent years a Columbia University faculty member, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Roger Hilsman, author of State Department memo.

Seoul Weighs Total Vietnam Pullout

By William Beecher WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT)—South Korea has informed the Saigon government that it is thinking of withdrawing all of its nearly 50,000 troops from Vietnam over the next 18 months, according to Nixon administration and diplomatic sources. The first withdrawal, of about 15,000 men, is to be made this year. This schedule, the sources said, surprised American officials and upset the South Vietnamese. In talks under way in Saigon and Seoul, the South Vietnamese have urged the Koreans to postpone the withdrawal by at least one year. This would have the effect of keeping the tough Korean Army and Marine troops in place in the central coastal region through both the South Vietnamese presidential election in October and the expected enemy dry-season offensive next spring. In April, Choi Kyu Hah, who was then the South Korean foreign minister, announced that his government intended to pull out one of its two infantry divisions in Vietnam before the end of this year. He said the decision had been made because of the improved fighting abilities of the South Vietnamese forces. The sources say that in talks to date, South Korea has now agreed it will pull out only the equivalent of a division in its first withdrawal, probably by starting with its marine brigade and some combat support troops. The timetable for its reductions, however, is still up in the air. South Korea, alone among the six nations that have troops supporting South Vietnam, has not made any withdrawals. Sources say that beyond the United States, virtually all of the troops of the other countries—Thailand, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines—are expected to be withdrawn by next February. Washington so far has merely urged the Vietnamese and Koreans to work out a mutually satisfactory agreement. But the United States is very much involved since it provides the weapons, ammunition, combat pay and other support for the South Koreans in Vietnam. The cost of this effort runs roughly \$150 million a year, officials say.

80 Jews on Hunger Strikes For Visas in Moscow, Riga

MOSCOW, June 23 (UPI)—More than 80 Jews in Moscow and Riga staged hunger strikes today to protest official refusal to grant them permission to go to Israel, Jewish sources said. A group of 33 Jews traveled to Moscow from Latvia and Lithuania to strike in the Central Post Office, sitting quietly among hundreds of other persons waiting for telegrams and telephone calls. Police did not interfere. Jewish sources said 80 more Jews staged a similar demonstration in Riga, the capital of Latvia. The Riga group also sent a protest message to Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, the sources said. Participants in the Moscow demonstration said the strike began at 3 p.m. yesterday. They first said they planned to stay until they receive visas, but later they said it will last only two nights. They said officials of the post office filed an official complaint about their presence, and they moved to another hall in the same building to forestall action by the authorities.



# Nixon Sends Pentagon Study, Still Top-Secret, to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

The President also decided voluntarily to send to Congress a classified study made in 1965 of the Gulf of Tonkin incident, a report previously kept from Senate and House committees. The 1964 Tonkin Gulf incident—an attack by North Vietnamese PT boats on U.S. destroyers—was used by President Johnson as the basis for winning a congressional resolution supporting a virtually unlimited presidential action in Vietnam.

## Directive to Laird

Mr. Ziegler said the President had directed Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird to confer with leaders of both houses on methods of guarding the documents' secret classification. This classification thus seemed likely to be maintained, at least pending outcome of an urgent Pentagon review being conducted at the President's behest.

The documents were to be sent to the Capitol from the Pentagon later today, under guard. Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., directed that the House copy be deposited with the Armed Services Committee. The Senate president pro tempore, Sen. Allen Ellender, D., La., said that the Senate copy might be routed to the Armed Services Committee, but Sen. J. William Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee has demanded jurisdiction.

Mr. Ziegler's announcement earlier today followed an hour-long breakfast meeting between the President and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont. Mr. Nixon, who Mr. Ziegler said had decided over the weekend to release the documents, informed Sen. Mansfield of his decision.

## Congressmen Sue

Shortly before the White House announcement, Reps. Ogden R. Reid, R., N.Y., and John E. Moss, D., Calif., brought suit in Federal Court here against Secretary Laird in an effort to force release of the secret study.

Counsel for the congressmen said that the suit was based on the Freedom of Information Act, which requires that the govern-

ment justify withholding documents from the people.

Reps. Reid and Moss are members of the House Freedom of Information subcommittee, which today opened hearings into the unending struggle between the government and the press over publication of the secret material.

The first witness was Arthur J. Goldberg, who was a justice on the Supreme Court from 1965 to 1968 and later became the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Goldberg testified that he had never seen the Pentagon study, but added: "All should agree—including all government officials involved, the public and the press—that it would be far better for our country that the whole story be told."

Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, R., Calif., a leading critic of the war, is also scheduled to testify. In advance, he has said he is willing to give the committee material he said he received from Daniel Ellsberg, a former Pentagon aide who participated in preparing the huge study of the Vietnam war.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., the former Vice-President, said that he will offer a bill to set up a permanent joint congressional committee on national security to deal with classification matters.

In disclosing the President's decision to yield the papers to Congress, Mr. Ziegler included a disclaimer: "Since the documents relate primarily to the Johnson and Kennedy periods, President Nixon pointed out that he is not in a position to vouch for their accuracy or their completeness."

It is Only Fair

Mr. Ziegler added: "President Nixon told Sen. Mansfield that the unauthorized publications of portions of the

# Nixon Ordered Declassification Review Jan. 15

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The White House said yesterday that President Nixon had issued a directive on Jan. 15 calling for a review of the government's classification procedures to make more information available to the American public.

It called for broader and speedier declassification procedure and a continuing review of this process, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said.

Ordinarily, Mr. Ziegler said, such presidential directives to the National Security Council are not made public but it was deemed appropriate to do so now because of the situation that has developed over the publication of the Pentagon study papers and the resulting widespread public interest in it.

The document created a situation in which Congress would necessarily be making judgments in this matter on the basis of incomplete data which could give a distorted impression of the report's contents. For that reason, the President feels that it is only fair, to Congress and to persons mentioned in the documents, that the full report be made available.

"Despite the publication of some portions of the documents, they will retain their top-secret classification pending completion of the declassification review and will be made available to the press on the understanding that they will be subject to existing congressional rules and regulations covering the handling of classified material."

"President Nixon reiterated to Sen. Mansfield that his primary and continuing concern has been to protect the security of government documents in cases where disclosure could harm the national security or impair negotiations with other nations."

"President Nixon also emphasized that the decision to offer the documents to the Congress does not represent a change of policy but merely reflects the special circumstances created by the recent unauthorized disclosures."

# Court Lifts Portion of Ban On N.Y. Times Vietnam Series

(Continued from Page 1)

after the ruling that they were "totally confused" about which parts were available to them. Just what happened at the appeals court conference remained a mystery, since the sessions were secret. The court said that the ban would be vacated Friday "except as to those items which have been specified in the special appendix."

The new hearings would again be before District Court Judge Murray J. Gurfin, who ruled in the Times' favor Saturday. He said that publication could not be enjoined—because the articles were only embarrassing to the government, not damaging to national interests.

## Leaks Foil Court Bans

(Continued from Page 1) At today's appellate hearing, U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr. said the government was ready to review the secret 47-volume Pentagon study and to declassify portions within 45 days.

In the Globe case, Judge Julian, ruling on a motion filed by the Globe, said that the newspaper could place its Pentagon documents in a bank safe deposit vault with access limited to the assistant to the editor of the Globe and the paper's attorney. The Justice Department agreed to this.

Yesterday, Judge Julian had gone beyond the action of the courts in New York and Washington by ordering that all "documents and any copies, excerpts, duplications or other tangible evidence of such documents" be surrendered to the court.

In response to another motion filed by the Globe's lawyer, the judge refused to lift an order restraining the newspaper from publishing any further information from the documents which it might receive from news services or other newspapers.

## Key Role in Diem Ouster Laid To Kennedy Administration

(Continued from Page 1)

ber, noted that he had resigned as assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs in 1964, after a policy dispute with President Johnson.

The Sun-Times said today that, despite the Kennedy administration's disclaimer of foreknowledge of the anti-Diem coup, President Kennedy and his leading advisers were intimately involved in the maneuvering that led to Diem's downfall and death.

The documents show, the paper said, that President Kennedy decided at a National Security Council meeting on Sept. 17, 1963, to put "escalatory pressure" on Diem to get rid of his brother, Nhu, the chief of the secret police. The National Security Council decided to send Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor on a fact-finding mission to Vietnam, the Sun-Times said.

They reported back on Oct. 2 and from that point, the paper said, the documents indicate that there was a growing consensus at the top of the administration that it would not be possible to get rid of Nhu without also getting rid of Diem.

The Sun-Times said the documents show that Mr. Ellsman

urged bringing all of Diem's family "under the control of the coup group."

"We should warn the coup group," Mr. Ellsman wrote in the Aug. 30 memo, "to press any military advantage it gains to its logical conclusion without stopping to negotiate."

"Battle to the End" The Sun-Times said Mr. Ellsman advised Secretary of State Dean Rusk that if Diem chose to make a last stand at the presidential palace, "to encourage the coup group to fight the battle to the end and to destroy the palace if necessary to gain victory."

"Unconditional surrender should be the terms for the Ngo family," the paper quotes the memo. "Diem should be treated as the general's wish."

Mr. Ellsman's memo recommended that Diem choose to leave the country with his family, the United States provide him with a plane—but only if Diem agreed to go to France or another European country.

"Under no circumstances," said the memo, "should the Nhus be permitted to remain in Southeast Asia in close proximity to the country because of the plots they will try to mount to regain power."

# Britain, EEC In Accord on Membership

Rippon Sees 'Historic Day' for Europeans

(Continued from Page 1)

would try to take credit to success of this round, for they all had been held responsible for the failure of a first round nine years ago. Other members of the six-hour summit, Britain's Foreign Minister Pierre J. Simon said today, "We always thought that Britain would enter the family. She had her seat at the table."

French President Georges Pompidou at today's cabinet session in Paris underlined his own view when he said that it was "a historic day for Europe."

At the press conference following the summit, Mr. Schumann said the success was due to "a will" on both sides. On occasions during the past few political years, he said, "subjective and practical problems have stood in the way of negotiations with Britain."

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## British Divided in Reaction To Common Market Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

LONDON, June 23 (Reuters)—Mingled praise and protest greeted Britain's Common Market team today as the struggle for a larger Europe moved from Luxembourg to London.

British negotiator Geoffrey Rippon will report to the House of Commons tomorrow on the Luxembourg negotiations, in effect launching a summit offensive to rally a reluctant British public on the European issue.

He was coming back as a government hero, with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home making a special trip to meet him at London Airport.

But cries of "sell-out" from opponents of the Common Market promised prolonged skirmishing in the newspapers were hilling as a new battle of Britain.

In one swift reaction to the Luxembourg decisions, leaders of the opposition Labour party decided at a meeting today to hold a special conference on the Common Market on a July date to be selected at a further gathering next week.

Relief to Wilson The decision was viewed as a relief to party leader Harold Wilson. Opinion in Labour ranks for or against the Common Market is balanced on a knife edge and Mr. Wilson had hoped to postpone a conference until the autumn.

Opinion polls have shown a majority of Britons oppose entry—but that a comparable majority expect it will come about despite widespread opposition.

A leading Conservative critic, Kenneth Powell, said today that public opinion will defeat the Common Market bid.

"The battle for the minds of the British people is well and truly on," said Mrs. Anne Kerr, a former Labour parliamentarian who strongly opposes the market.

Hailed in Press British newspapers hailed the Luxembourg decisions as a historic moment in the nation's life and looked forward to the beginning of a great debate at home.

"Britain is moving into a period when it must take its most important political decision since the war," said the Guardian, a Liberal supporter of British entry.

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## Catholic Church in Poland Given Ex-German Buildings

(Continued from Page 1)

socialist system is not a temporary phenomenon, but at the same time it is also realized that Catholicism in Poland is not temporary either.

Other statements indicated, meanwhile, that the state is seeking for a return gesture from the church: a statement by the Vatican recognizing Poland's right to the former German territory.

Apostolic Administrator Polish priests have been operating in the western lands since the war, but they are designated apostolic administrators by the Vatican. Diocesan boundaries remain those of the prewar period.

Janusz Makowski, a Polish Catholic layman and editor, said during the debate, for example, that the coastal city of Slupsk,

formerly Slupsk in prewar Poland, remains part of the Diocese as far as the Vatican is concerned even though it is 75 miles inside Poland now.

The Vatican has maintained that it cannot recognize territorial changes while they remain a subject of political dispute. Poland and West Germany reached agreement on the issue of the western lands last November but the treaty remains unratified largely because of outstanding East-West issues, notably the Berlin question.

Polish churchmen speaking in the Sejm indicated during the debate that their major unfulfilled demand now is authorization to build new churches. Mr. Makowski acknowledged that 19 permits for new churches had been granted since Mr. Giersek took over, compared to one in many preceding years, but that many more churches were needed.

The Polish Roman Catholic Church, which claims allegiance of more than 90 percent of the population, has been seeking Vatican recognition of the western lands no less strenuously than the Communist leadership.

Polish government and party leaders have opened dialogues both with the Vatican and with the Polish Primate, Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, in recent months. There has also been talk of a papal visit once Vatican recognition of the former German lands is established.

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**WEATHER**

ALGERIA	19 55	Barth
ANDALUSIA	17 62	Yac
ANTWERP	22 22	Sum
ARABIA	22 22	Sum
BERLIN	22 22	Sum
BRUSSELS	22 22	Sum
CASABLANCA	22 22	Sum
COPENHAGEN	22 22	Sum
DUBLIN	22 22	Sum
GENOVA	22 22	Sum
HAMBURG	22 22	Sum
LONDON	22 22	Sum
MADRID	22 22	Sum
MOSCOW	22 22	Sum
PARIS	22 22	Sum
ROME	22 22	Sum
STUTTGART	22 22	Sum
VIENNA	22 22	Sum
WARSAW	22 22	Sum
ZURICH	22 22	Sum

مكتبة الأصيل



# House Approves Welfare Overhaul To Assist Families of Working Poor

By Nick Kotz  
 WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI)—The House of Representatives approved yesterday a major overhaul of the U.S. welfare system which, for the first time, would provide aid to families of the working poor.

The vote on final passage was 288 to 132.

Opposition came from both conservatives, who said the bill contains a guaranteed annual income, and from liberals, who said the benefits are too low and could even be lower than present welfare payments in most states.

An attempt to strike out the heart of the measure, its Family Assistance Plan, failed 234 to 187. Welfare reform is a top legislative

goal of the Nixon administration and the bill had White House support.

Meanwhile, Chairman Russell E. Long, D. La., of the Senate Finance Committee said today his panel will approve and send to the Senate a revised version of the bill.

This would reverse the committee position of last year when it rejected, and thus killed, a House-passed welfare-reform bill.

"I regard this as the most important legislation that will come before the committee in this session," Sen. Long said.

In addition to overhauling the program of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), the multifaceted measure:

- Federalizes adult welfare programs for the elderly, blind and disabled, providing \$180 a year for a single person and \$240 for a couple.
- Provides a 5 percent increase next year in Social Security payments, and in the future provides automatic benefit increases tied to rises in the cost of living.
- Extends Medicare benefits to about 1.5 million disabled persons.
- Liberalizes the Social Security program for widows and persons who retire at age 62.
- Raises Social Security payroll taxes, beginning next July 1, from 5.2 percent to 5.4 percent, and increases the taxable wage base from \$9,000 to \$10,200 a year.



**LONG-WINDED POLITICIAN**—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada valiantly tries to blow out candles on cake marking the 150th anniversary of the Chingachouy Township in Ontario Tuesday. Man at right uses bellows to help the Prime Minister.

## Senate Votes to Curb Debate On Draft Extension Measure

WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI)—The Senate today voted to shut off a filibuster against a proposed two-year extension of the draft.

The move was apparently too late, however, to prevent the present Selective Service Act from expiring June 30, meaning there likely would be a brief halt in the drafting of young Americans.

The vote to impose the gag rule was 65 to 27—three more votes in favor than needed for the necessary two-thirds majority.

Critics of the draft were confident they could prevent passage of the extension by June 30, even with the time limitation imposed by the cloture rule.

Allowed 1 Hour

Under the rule, each senator can speak for one hour, and numerous amendments have been qualified for a roll-call vote—each of which takes 30 minutes.

Even after Senate passage, the draft bill must go to a Senate-House conference and then must be ratified by both chambers before going to the White House.

Sen. Mike Gravel, D. Alaska, is the leader of the filibuster against the draft bill.

Selective Service officials have said, however, that failure to pass the draft bill by June 30 would have no disastrous effects on the draft. They said draft quotas missed during the months the draft law was not in effect could be made up during later months.

If the draft extension failed to pass for several months, the Nixon administration also would have the option under a clause in the present law to draft persons who lose previous deferments, mostly summer college graduates. Selective Service officials have said this clause likely would not be invoked unless there was a national emergency.

## Defendant in Yablonski Case Confesses Killing UMW Rebel

WASHINGTON, Pa., June 23 (AP)—Claude E. Vesley, codetendant in the slaying of a half-year-old son of United Mine Workers insurgent Joseph A. Yablonski and his wife and daughter, pleaded guilty of murder today and said the killings were paid for by a man named "Tony."

Mr. Vesley's surprise disclosure came in a step-by-step statement that told how he and two other men stalked Mr. Yablonski for weeks before the killings, how they broke into the Yablonski home before dawn on the morning of Dec. 31, 1962, crept upstairs and pumped bullet after bullet into their victims.

The statement, which Mr. Vesley said he gave of his own free will and without coercion or promises of leniency, mentioned the man "Tony" repeatedly but never identified him. The statement was read in open court after Mr. Vesley's guilty plea.

The Yablonskis were slain in the same month the rasp-voiced, 59-year-old union insurgent lost his bid to depose UMW president W.A. (Tony) Boyle.

Asked later whether he could provide a better identification of "Tony," special prosecutor Richard Sprague said, "I can make no comment on that."

He added that the investigation of the Yablonski slayings was being broadened, and further arrests were conceivable.

Mr. Boyle and other key UMW officials have denied any involvement in the slayings, and the union has offered a \$50,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for them.

"This is a terrible tragedy," Mr. Boyle said initially. "I do not know at this time what or who caused the deaths of Brother Yablonski and his wife and daughter. But whatever the cause, the violent deaths of three members of the Yablonski family can only be called a tragedy."

Mr. Vesley, a 27-year-old laborer, identified the two men who he said took part with him in the killings as Aubran W. (Buddy) Martin, 22, also a laborer, and Paul Gilly, 37, a house painter. All three are from the Cleveland area.

Mr. Vesley said Mr. Gilly was the go-between in the slayings, making all the arrangements with the man "Tony." Mr. Vesley quoted Mr. Gilly as saying "Tony" was willing "to pay \$4,200 to have this person [Yablonski] killed."

Mr. Yablonski's sons, Kenneth and Joseph, sat in the courtroom as the statement was being read. William C. Hart, Mr. Vesley's attorney, told newsmen after the court proceedings that the guilty plea and statement were designed to keep Mr. Vesley from going to the electric chair.

"We thought he would stand a better chance of avoiding the death penalty," Mr. Hart said.

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## Saigon Police Say They Foiled Red Plot to Kill British Envoy

SAIGON, June 23 (AP)—South Vietnamese police claimed today to have broken up a Viet Cong plot in which a British diplomat and his wife were to be kidnapped and killed and their official car used for an armed attack on the presidential palace.

Col. Nguyen Mau, assistant to the national police director, told a news conference that police had foiled the bizarre plot and arrested 21 persons, including an elderly domestic couple who worked for the diplomat, N.F. Mercer.

Mr. Mercer, first secretary of administration in the British Embassy, said he knew that

police had arrested his cook, but had no knowledge of the plot in which he was the central figure.

"I guess I am bloody lucky," he commented after the details were disclosed by Col. Mau.

The plot first came to light in early May, when police intercepted a clandestine Viet Cong radio message, Col. Mau said.

He said the plan was for members of the Viet Cong's N-10 sapper battalion, operating in the Saigon area, to kidnap Mr. Mercer and his wife, Rita, and use their car in a bold attempt to get into the palace grounds with guns and explosives.

If something arose to prevent that, national police headquarters had been picked as an alternative target.

He said some guns actually had been hidden at Mr. Mercer's home with the help of the two elderly domestics, Do Van Tin and his wife, Tran Thi An.

Mr. Mercer said, when he heard about the plot today, he thought it was some kind of hoax.

"Of course, I knew that the police had arrested my cook and searched the quarters at the back of the house," he said. "I didn't know why."

He said that he didn't want to go to the police and demand the cook's release.

"He was a very bad cook anyway," Mr. Mercer said.

## 2 GIs Sentenced In Murder Attempt

FRANKFURT, June 23 (UPI)—Two U.S. soldiers were sentenced to prison terms by a military court yesterday for attempting to murder their company commander, a military spokesman said today.

The spokesman said Pvt. Raymond C. Huff, 20, of Sidman, Penn., got 20 years and Sgt. James A. Breckenridge, 19, of Milwaukee, received 19 years.

He said they were convicted of having placed a thermite grenade in the gas tank of a jeep assigned to their company commander, Capt. Edwin K. Fisher. The grenade was discovered before it exploded.

## 3 Colonels Deny They Tried To Coerce My Lai Witness

ATLANTA, June 23 (Reuters)—Three colonels denied today they ever tried to coerce a sergeant into testifying against Capt. Ernest Medina in connection with the My Lai massacre.

Sgt. Lawrence Lacroix testified on Monday that the colonels and two other officers, including a general, over a period of two weeks threatened him with My Lai massacre charges unless he gave evidence against Capt. Medina at various proceedings.

Sgt. Lacroix said he not only refused, but was prepared to testify favorably for Capt. Medina, who is charged with murdering 102 South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai on March 16, 1968. Sgt. Lacroix was a member of Capt. Medina's company at the time and took part in the operation.

Sgt. Lacroix said one colonel, Henry Oik, threatened him at Fort Riley, Kan., approximately two years ago. The sergeant said he was subsequently threatened by Col. Charles Curtis at Fort Carson, Colo., and by Col. Robert Miller in Washington.

Col. Miller was the legal adviser to the Army commission that investigated the massacre and before which Sgt. Lacroix testified favorably for Capt. Medina. Sgt. Lacroix said Col. Miller threatened him after the testimony.

Both Col. Miller and Col. Oik said they hardly remembered the sergeant but, after checking their records, they acknowledged they had met him at least once. Col. Curtis said he remembered Sgt. Lacroix "very vividly" but said he only told the sergeant that he was due to appear as a witness before the Army's investigating commission.

Capt. Medina's lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, told newsmen during the luncheon recess that he still believed Sgt. Lacroix.

"It's safe to say that somebody is lying, or their memories have deteriorated far beyond what reason would contemplate," Mr. Bailey said.

Mr. Bailey is trying to prove at the pre-trial hearing that the Army organized an illegal conspiracy against Capt. Medina to bring him to trial. Part of the conspiracy, Mr. Bailey said, was the alleged coercion of Sgt. Lacroix.

## Fire Base Pounded

SAIGON, June 23 (UPI)—A Communist battalion surrounded South Vietnam's Fire Base 7, just below the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) today and pounded it with 500 rocket and mortar shells in a threat to the entire government defense line, front dispatches reported.

South Vietnamese officials said the base must be held at all costs or the defense line along the 50-mile DMZ will be breached. Spokesmen said yesterday that 10,000 to 12,000 North Vietnamese have crossed the DMZ into South Vietnam with heavy artillery and other weapons.

U.S. F-4 Phantom jet fighters were reported bombing and strafing the threatening Communist forces, which also have come under heavy attack by B-52s and helicopter gunships. Communist tanks were spotted a few miles away six days ago, but their present location is not known, spokesman said.

Yearly Offensives

Brig. Gen. Vu Van Giai, commander of South Vietnamese troops in the area, said the North Vietnamese had carried out similar dry-season offensives in the north before, but this year they appeared to be more heavily armed and more determined.

He said the offensive apparently was aimed at trying to disrupt

the presidential elections scheduled for fall, but military sources speculated that the North Vietnamese were trying to break through to the big U.S. military base at Camp Carroll, six miles to the south, and hit other U.S. support bases in the area.

Reporting on other areas, a South Vietnamese spokesman said the Viet Cong had carried out a second attack on a leper colony near Saigon, killing three persons, including a nun.

U.S. command spokesmen said Communist commandos touched off 800 tons of ammunition in a raid on an allied munitions dump south of Quang Tri, in far northern South Vietnam.

In a delayed report, the command said an Army UH-1 Huey helicopter was shot down Monday 180 miles southwest of Saigon in the Mekong delta. Three GIs aboard were wounded.

Cambodian Fighting

In Phnom Penh, a high-command spokesman said Cambodian troops, backed by allied warplanes, today overran a North Vietnamese regimental command post in marshlands four miles east of Phnom Penh and killed 112 Communist soldiers.

He identified the Communist regiment as the 272d, an experienced unit of the Indochina fighting that has been battling government soldiers for high ground in the swamps, which stretch Phnom Penh's doorstep, for more than three weeks.

The spokesman said American, South Vietnamese and Cambodian fighters bombed the Communists throughout the "heavy clash," which saw just five government soldiers "lightly wounded."

## 3 Sleep in West, Awakened in East

HANNOVER, Germany, June 23 (UPI)—Three West German soldiers who fell asleep on the Paris-Warsaw express missed their stop and ended up in East Germany, a military spokesman said today.

But East German authorities allowed all three to return to the West the same day. According to the spokesman, the soldiers boarded the train in the Ruhr area Sunday night to return to their garrison. All three were dressed in civilian clothes and no one bothered to awaken them as they passed through the West German checkpoint early Monday morning.

## Faisal, Sadat Agree

CAIRO, June 23 (UPI)—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt were in complete agreement on the necessity that Arab countries should be committed to take part in the battle with Israel as a pre-condition for holding an Arab summit, Cairo newspapers said today.

## Million-Year Sentence Sought for Okla. Rape

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 23 (AP)—The state asked a district court jury yesterday to impose a one-million-year sentence on James Madison Futrell, 19, who is on trial for the rape of a great-grandmother.

The youth is charged with forcing the 63-year-old victim to drive to an abandoned home, where she allegedly was raped in view of her 4-year-old great-granddaughter. The jury was asked by the prosecutor to impose the million-year term if it could not agree to send the defendant—after conviction—to the electric chair.

## Adoptive Parents Get Custody Of Baby After U.S. Court Battles

MIAMI, June 23 (NYT)—The custody of Baby Lenore was awarded here yesterday to her adoptive parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas DeMartino, who fled with the child to Florida after New York courts ordered them to surrender the child.

The action by Circuit Court Judge Ralph O. Cullen denied the 13-month-old girl to her natural mother, Olga Scarpetta, who had filed a writ of habeas corpus in an effort to recover the baby she surrendered for adoption last year.

Shortly after yesterday's decision, Miss Scarpetta's Miami lawyer, Stanley Rosenblatt, announced that Judge Cullen's ruling would be appealed "within one or two weeks" in the Third District Court of Appeals.

The battle for custody of Baby Lenore, who was surrendered for adoption on June 18, 1970, and given to the DeMartinos when she was 31 days old, has occupied the attention of the courts of two states and has aroused public sympathy and controversy over the principals.

Five days after she surrendered her child, Miss Scarpetta changed her mind and sought to regain custody of Lenore. The adoption agency refused and the mother started legal action, which held up formal adoption in New York.

Miss Scarpetta, visibly shaken by the adverse ruling, was nonetheless more composed than the DeMartinos, who sobbed when Judge Cullen ended the day-long hearing with the words: "The petition is denied."

## U.S. Nuclear Test

MERCURY, Nev., June 23 (AP)—A nuclear test shot with a force of 20,000 to 200,000 tons of TNT, was fired under the Nevada desert today as part of the atomic weapons development program, the Atomic Energy Commission announced. It was the second test in the week.

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## AEC to Give Secret Data To U.S. Firms More Competition For European Reactors

WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI)—The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) said Monday it would make available secret technology on how to make enriched uranium fuel to a limited number of U.S.-owned companies.

It was the second time in ten years the government has opened its files on this sensitive subject to private industry.

The AEC said the move would allow U.S. firms to compete with West German and Dutch companies which are already doing research in the field.

It also should encourage industry to increase its capacity for producing enriched uranium fuel needed by the rapidly growing nuclear power industry, the AEC said.

The commission said the data would retain its secret classification and would be provided to a few officials of about 25 companies who would submit proposals. About ten companies would then be selected to perform development work with access to more of the information.

Information will be disclosed on both the gas diffusion and gas centrifuge methods of enriching uranium. Both processes involve separating the isotope U-235 from uranium ore, known as U-238.

In 1961, five companies were given access to information on the gas diffusion process. Although this method was not widely used by the AEC, the commission pulled the information back in 1967 because of "national security interests."

Treaty Approved

BONN, June 23 (UPI)—A treaty designed to make West Germany, Britain and the Netherlands independent of American sources of enriched uranium for their power reactors was approved yesterday by the Parliamentary Committee on Science.

The Foreign Affairs and Economics Committee concurred.

Under the terms of the treaty, Germany, Britain and the Netherlands will develop a gas centrifuge to enrich uranium. The three believe the centrifuge system to be more efficient and cheaper than the gas diffusion technique.

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# World Action Against Mafia Urged in Italy

## 19 Deputies Call For Rome to Take Lead

ROME, June 23 (Reuters).—A group of 19 Italian parliamentary deputies today called on the Italian government to take the initiative in forming an international front, including the United States, to combat the Mafia.

In a motion before the Chamber of Deputies (lower house), the group, comprised of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans, proposed a series of agreements with North Atlantic and Mediterranean countries to cooperate against the modern Mafia.

They said the secret society could no longer be effectively countered by attacking it only in Sicily or even all of Italy.

Drug Trade  
"It has modernized itself and no longer gets its strength only from our traditional lack of legal measures, but from relatively new and more damaging areas of action, like the drug trade for example," the motion warned.

It proposed international exchanges of information to help prevent Mafia crimes, toughening of laws, legal procedures and penalties, and cooperation to prevent wanted Mafia members from escaping justice by fleeing abroad.

The call came in the midst of one of Italy's toughest crackdowns on the Mafia since World War II, sparked off by the May 5 assassination of Pietro Scaglione, the chief public prosecutor of Palermo.

A total of 33 alleged Mafia bosses have been rounded up and exiled, while investigations into the crime continue under a team brought in from northern Italy.

# Mafia Chiefs Going to New Isle, Off Sardinia, Amid New Protests

ISLE OF FILICUDI, Sicily, June 23 (UPI).—Authorities announced today they are transferring 15 reputed Mafia chiefs from this tiny speck in the Tyrrhenian Sea to another island 375 miles away, off the coast of Sardinia.

The 197 inhabitants of Filicudi cheered the news, but Sardinians protested. They said the presence of the 15 men on the island of Asinara off Sardinia would harm tourism.

Authorities said the men would probably leave Filicudi early tomorrow, sailing away 29 days after they arrived to find islanders did not want them.

Most of the islanders sailed away in protest to nearby Lipari until Premier Emilio Colombo promised to remove the 15, all banished to the island off Sicily under a 1956 law permitting exile for persons considered dangerous to society.

# Strike at Hotels Ends in Italy, Walkout Starts in Universities

ROME, June 23 (AP).—The nationwide three-day strike of hotel workers drew to a close tonight while university professors struck across the country.

The professors and their assistants sought reforms in the structure of schools—including better posts for assistants and lower tuition fees for dependents of teachers. They began a three-day walkout.

The strike by hotel employees, the third in three months, concluded with no agreement in sight on labor demands for higher pay and a reduced work week. Violence broke out yesterday when demonstrators broke windows in three big hotels.

Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin was expected to offer his mediation.

Meanwhile, another three-day nationwide strike, by employees of supermarket chains, went into its second day. There was no food shortage since independent grocery stores were open.

In Naples, striking workers of the Dumont radio and television factory, who had occupied the plant a few days ago, erected barricades and set them afire. There were no injuries.

In Cagliari, Sardinia, civil servants declared a strike and occupied a provincial administrative office.

Alitalia Pilots Protest  
In a meeting in Rome, pilots of the Alitalia protested against the state-run company's decision to forgo inspection of planes in transit during ground crew strikes. They also said they want to draw the attention of the government to the "critical situation of civil aviation." The pilots did not threaten a strike, however.

Throughout the spring, Italy has suffered labor disputes that have been crippling industrial production and damaging tourism.

Government statistics announced today showed that Italy's index of daily average production in April fell 5.1 percent from the same month last year. For the first four months of this year, the index fell 2.5 percent from the same period of last year.

New Regio Clashes  
REGGIO CALABRIA, June 23 (Reuters).—Demonstrators clashed with police for the second day in this southern Italian city which recently lost an eight-month battle to be named capital of the Calabria region.

The fighting broke out after militants still supporting Reggio's lost cause built barricades of rubble and old cars. When police intervened, they were met with a hail of rock.

W. Germans See Kosygin  
MOSCOW, June 23 (AP).—A delegation of West German industrialists, led by Berthold Belts of the Krupp concern, today had a two-hour talk with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin on the prospects for expanding Soviet-West German trade.

# Nine U.S. Scholars Begin Four-Week Visit to China

HONG KONG, June 23 (NYT).—A group of American graduate students specializing in Chinese affairs crossed into Communist China from Hong Kong today. It was the first large group of Americans to enter China since the April visit of an American table tennis team and a few American journalists.

Premier Chou En-lai of China had told the American table tennis players and journalists that their visit had "opened the door to friendly contacts between the people of the two countries." But Peking has allowed only a trickle of journalists and two scientists into China since the first breakthrough, although the Chinese Foreign Ministry is believed to have been flooded with applications for visas from Americans.

The group that entered China today consisted of nine graduate students, who had been undertaking doctoral research work in Chinese studies in Hong Kong. Seven of the students are men and two are women. Four of the men were accompanied by their wives, bringing the total in the group to 13.

A spokesman for the group said they had applied for visas as representatives of the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars, which has taken a stand against the war in Vietnam.

The spokesman said the group had made its application shortly after the American table tennis team was invited to visit China. Earlier this month they were told that they would be permitted to visit China for four weeks.

Meanwhile, there has been no word from Peking to President Nixon's announcement earlier this month on the removal of restrictions affecting trade between the United States and Communist China.

The new trade moves were the latest in a series of steps taken by the American government over the last two years to ease trade and travel between China and the United States.

So far as travel is concerned, the movement has so far been all one way—from the United States to China. Peking accepted an invitation from the American table tennis team to send a Chinese table tennis team to the United States, but no date has been fixed for the tour and many details have yet to be arranged.

There has been no indication from the Chinese yet that they are interested in sending to the United States either newsmen or a group similar to the party of Americans that entered China today. American officials would be eager to facilitate any visit by a Chinese delegation, but they are still waiting for an appropriate overture.

Gen. Foreman Dies in Accident, Ran Berlin Airlift  
WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Retired Air Force Brig. Gen. Robert D. Foreman, 60, who directed U.S. and British operations in the Berlin airlift, died Saturday in an automobile accident in Lower Chester Township, Pa.

Gen. Foreman, who had been executive vice-president and general manager of the Dover Downs racetrack in Delaware since 1969, was on his way to the U.S. Open golf tournament in Ardmore, Pa., when the accident occurred. His car was struck by another car.

For most of his career in the service, Gen. Foreman was a member of the Air Transport Command, now called the Military Airlift Command.

In 1944, Gen. Foreman made the first B-24 flight from China to the Philippines, setting up a direct route between U.S. and Chinese forces. He was made chief pilot for the India-China Division of the Air Transport Command in 1945.

In the late 1940s Gen. Foreman was sent to Germany to direct the operations during the Berlin airlift. For that operation Gen. Foreman was awarded the Legion of Merit.

William W. Heath  
AUSTIN, Texas, June 23 (AP).—William W. Heath, 67, U.S. ambassador to Sweden during the Johnson administration and former University of Texas regent, died yesterday at his home, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Heath, a longtime friend of the former President, practiced law in Austin for many years both before and after his service as ambassador to Sweden. Mr. Johnson appointed Mr. Heath ambassador in 1967.

Louis Lecoin  
PARIS, June 23 (AP).—Louis Lecoin, 63, who fought for leftist causes for almost 60 years, died today at his home in a Paris suburb.

His agitation led to 12 years in prison. The first time he was jailed was while he was a soldier and refused to join his unit in moving against striking railway workers.

In 1912, at the age of 24, he was secretary of the Communist-Anarchist Federation and served eight years in prison after publishing a tract against war. He was again imprisoned at the start of World War II.

Mr. Lecoin worked in France to save Sacco and Vanzetti from execution and in favor of Republican Spain. His last effort was a 22-day hunger strike in 1962 to support conscientious objectors called up by the French Army.

James H. Cooney  
ROME, June 23 (NYT).—James H. Cooney Jr., 47, publisher of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin since April, died yesterday in Rome as he was concluding an Italian vacation.

Mr. Cooney and his wife, Elizabeth, were about to board a plane for Hong Kong and the flight home when he was stricken.

Shot Fired at Malik  
DJAKARTA, June 23 (AP).—An unidentified person fired a shot that hit a car in which Foreign Minister Adam Malik was traveling in the North Sumatran city of Medan today, informed sources here reported. They said Mr. Malik was not injured in the incident, which took place as he was beginning a day of campaigning in connection with next month's parliamentary election.

French Rail Strikes End After 12 Days  
PARIS, June 23 (Reuters).—Wildcat strikes that disrupted all French rail services for 12 days ended today with a reluctant return to work by strikers—but they failed to win some of the main demands.

Rail authorities said that nearly all trains were on schedule and operations had returned to normal. The strikers were called to back claims for pay and holiday bonuses.

The stoppages were supported—but not called—by the big rail unions and lost force when the unions told workers last week that backing on a national scale "could not be envisaged for the moment."

# Plane Delayed By Cat's Meow

VERONA, Italy, June 23 (AP).—A charter plane taking 112 Danish vacationers home from Italy was delayed two hours here yesterday by a cat's meow.

Just before takeoff, mechanics completing the retuning heard the sound and agreed nothing in the engine should make a noise like that.

Takeoff was delayed while the plane was searched. Finally, part of the control panel was dismantled and a kitten was found inside. When the tourists finally left they took the kitten as mascot.

Taiwan Specter at Banquet  
Chou Gives for Americans  
(Continued from Page 1)

will change" and it would be glorious if United States forces were withdrawn from Taiwan and the Taiwan Strait. The United States Seventh Fleet conducts a token patrol of the strait in respect for the 1955 Security Treaty arrangement with the Chinese Nationalist government guaranteeing the island against attack.

"Once this problem is solved, then all other problems can be solved," Mr. Chou said. "The People's Republic would then be able to establish diplomatic relations with the United States."

The premier did not insist on a declaration by the United States specifically recognizing Peking's sovereignty over Taiwan.

Asks Taiwan Pullout  
He said: "If the United States government withdraws all forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Strait and no longer considers Chiang Kai-shek as representative of China, then the logical result would be that Chiang Kai-shek and Taiwan would be matters internal to China. This would be recognition that the People's Republic of China is the only lawful government. There can be no possibility of two Chinas or one China and one Taiwan."

Sidestepping a question as to whether he would welcome a visit to Peking by President Nixon or a presidential emissary, Mr.

Bomb Is Found At Wall of Soviet Estate in N.Y.  
GLEN COVE, N.Y., June 23 (UPI).—A clock wired to more than a dozen sticks of dynamite, forming a crude but powerful time bomb, was found yesterday against the wall of the rented estate used by the Soviet delegation to the United Nations.

The Long Island estate, Kentworth, has been the scene of protests against alleged persecution of Jews in Russia. The most recent was a prayer service just an hour before the bomb was found.

Police Sgt. Kevin Finn said the dynamite would have demolished a section of the wall if it had exploded.

But the bomb was outside the stone wall, which is eight feet high and a foot thick, at a point more than 45 feet from the estate driveway. The blast was potentially more dangerous to street traffic.

Police were told where to look for the bomb by an anonymous telephone caller described by Sgt. Finn as a "young adult male," who rang Glen Cove police headquarters about 11 a.m.

100,000 in Glasgow Protest Job 'Threats'  
GLASGOW, June 23 (AP).—More than 100,000 factory workers left their jobs today and marched on downtown Glasgow to protest the "threat of unemployment." It was the largest demonstration in Scotland since the hunger marches of the 1930s.

Special trains carried thousands of workers from Scotland's industrial belt and northern England. The demonstration protested the British government's refusal to bail out the once-proud Upper Clyde shipyards which sank last week into virtual bankruptcy after a government loan request was denied.

Paris Amusements  
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revue satirique pour adultes seulement  
FLYSEE MONTMARTRE

JAZZ at the HELLZAPOPPIN Club  
NICKY RAY  
PATRICK GALAS and his Trio

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# U.S., Russia Agree on Pact For Damage by Space Objects

GENEVA, June 23 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union reached compromise agreement today on a new treaty designed to provide compensation for damage caused by objects which fall back from outer space.

It would complement the outer space treaty of 1967, which bans nuclear weapons from space, and the 1968 agreement, which provides for the return of astronauts who might land far from their base.

The two nations submitted draft articles of the proposed treaty to the legal subcommittee of the United Nations Outer Space Committee.

Experimental Links  
HOUSTON, June 23 (Reuters).—Soviet and American scientists agreed today to the possibility of exchanging linkups between Apollo spacecraft and orbiting stations like the Russian Salyut now in the earth.

The decision was made in talks on space co-operation between the two countries, being negotiated here by U.S. Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. and Soviet cosmonauts.

The experimental linkups take place by the mid-1970. A spokesman for the U.S. said that at today's session the talks it was agreed the technical and economic linkups should be studied by sides.

Previously, NASA officials said there was no chance linkups between the present linkup of American and S. spacecraft.

Net a Big Power  
Remembering that he could express only personal views about the Soviet proposal for a five-power disarmament "parley" because his government had not yet discussed it, Mr. Chou said: "First of all, we are not a big power although the extent of our territory is vast and we have a vast population. From the point of view of power we are rather weak and backward. Secondly, we are in an experimental stage of our testing of nuclear weapons. We cannot call ourselves a big nuclear power."

"Thirdly, every time we conduct a nuclear test that is necessary, in a limited way, we issue a statement as follows: 'First of all, we will not at any time and under any circumstances be the first to use nuclear weapons. Never!'"

"Also, we advocate that all countries of the world, regardless of their size, should sit down together and agree on the complete prohibition and complete destruction of nuclear weapons."

Breaking Monopoly  
Fostering the question why the Chinese had been carrying out nuclear tests, the premier asserted: "We do it precisely for the purpose of breaking down the nuclear monopoly and blackmail and to bring about a complete solution to this problem."

Mr. Chou added that China did not intend to become a superpower, an allusion to the United States and the Soviet Union. He said that being a superpower was not easy, requiring as it did worldwide involvement and eventually "resulting in the opposition of the people."

Asked if the Chinese would be going to the United States for reciprocal visits, Mr. Chou said: "I believe that day will surely come; whether it comes slowly or quickly depends on the efforts of both sides." He said that contacts between the peoples "can surely gradually increase."

Than Rested, Relax  
UNITED NATIONS, June 23 (UPI).—Secretary-General U Thant, continued to his since Saturday with an "extended" "disposition," was rested and relaxed today.

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**W. Germans See Kosygin**  
MOSCOW, June 23 (AP).—A delegation of West German industrialists, led by Berthold Belts of the Krupp concern, today had a two-hour talk with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin on the prospects for expanding Soviet-West German trade.



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مركز من التحصيل



Envoy to Confer in Washington

Attack on CIA, Copper Issue Trouble U.S.-Chile Relations

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, June 23 (NYT)—Relations between the United States and the left-wing government of Chile are running into serious snags.

was involved in the assassination two weeks ago of Edmundo Perez Zúñiga, a Christian Democratic opposition leader.

NATO Urging U.S. to Ease Red Embargo

PARIS, June 23 (NYT)—The United States is coming under increasing pressure from its North Atlantic Treaty Organization partners to ease the 21-year-old NATO embargo on sales of strategic goods to Communist countries.

NATO's Coordinating Committee (COCOM) meets weekly in Paris to scrutinize proposed commercial transactions with Eastern European countries and China.

Now, recent signs of easing U.S. trade policies towards China and the Soviet Union, together with the ineffectiveness of participating in the NATO embargo, have convinced some Europeans that COCOM must be revised drastically—if not disbanded.

The purchase of Andina was agreed upon with Mr. Allende's approval a month ago. Charles Murphy, president of Cerro, left May 31 in the belief that an announcement would be made in a matter of days.

There has been no announcement. Instead, on May 23, the Chilean Copper Corp. took over management and financial control of El Teniente.

Some government sources have indicated that nothing would be done on Andina until after July 12, when the Chilean government is expected to take full control of the copper mines under a constitutional reform.

The issue of compensation for U.S. investors remains unclear. Another large investor is the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. which operates the telephone system, two hotels, and a telephone-equipment manufacturing concern.

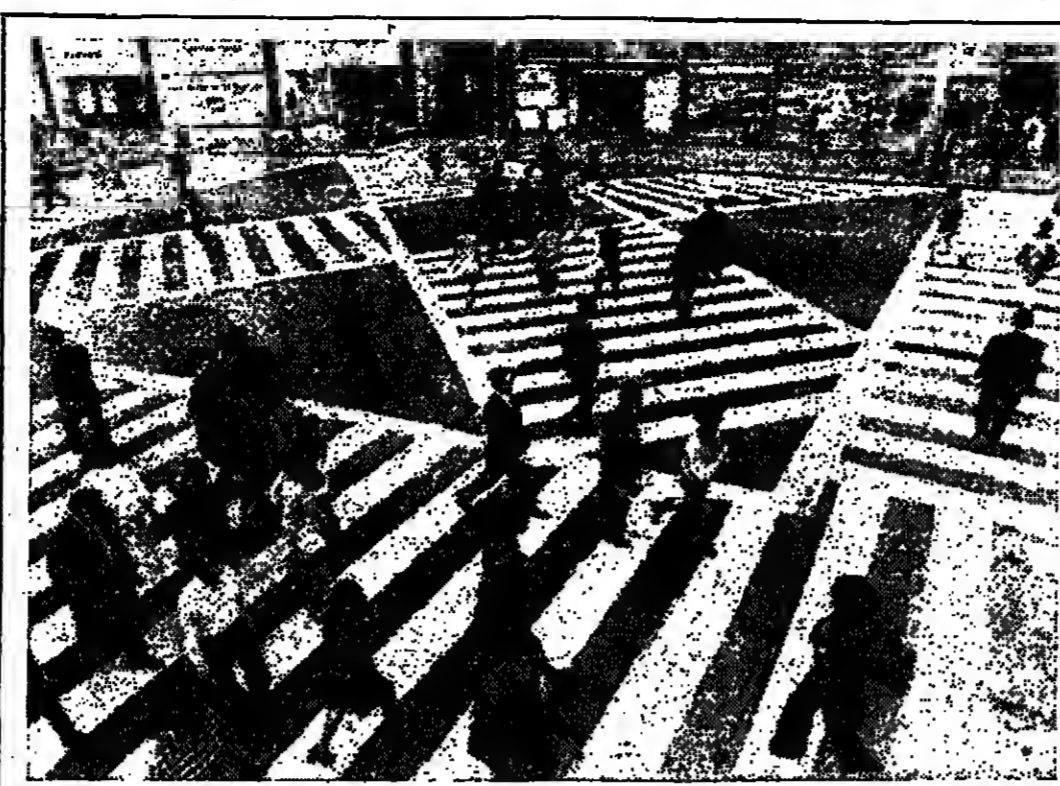
Sen. Proxmire suggested that any advantage to the United States from a military alliance with Turkey was far outweighed by the human misery and loss of life throughout this country resulting from Turkish opium production.

LOS ANGELES, June 23 (AP)—Charles Manson, angered when a judge accused him of making faces in court, ripped a button from his cuff and tossed it at the jurist.

THE HAGUE, June 23 (UPI)—Barend Biesheuvel, leader of the Protestant Anti-Revolutionary party in the Lower House, yesterday agreed to form a new coalition government, a court announcement said.

It took the jury more than three hours to reach a verdict, and even then their decision was not unanimous.

OSFORD, England, July 23 (AP)—A group of 50 shouting, jeering students scuffled with police today while Prime Minister Edward Heath walked in procession to receive an honorary degree of doctor of civil law, the highest honor Oxford University can give.



ALL ROADS LEAD ACROSS THE STREET—What appears to be a complicated maze is, in fact, a "scramble" complex near the Shinjuku Station, one of Tokyo's busiest districts. The criss-cross patterns show pedestrians how to cross the street in safety, even when taking short cuts. The system has proven highly successful.

U.S., Turkey Near Accord On Heroin

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird told a Senate panel yesterday that the United States and Turkey were nearing an important agreement designed to end the illicit heroin traffic from that country.

The secretary said he could say no more for fear of upsetting delicate negotiations now being conducted by Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally. But he assured the appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations that "I will be able to report to you in two weeks that positive action has been taken."

"The value of Turkey's poppy crop is about \$3 million," Mr. Laird said, "and I personally think we should buy the whole crop and destroy it."

The secretary appeared before the panel for the first time to outline publicly the administration's \$5 billion International Security Assistance Program for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Why should we be giving money to the very people who are peddling heroin to our soldiers? asked Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., the subcommittee chairman. "I intend to do everything possible to bar economic or military aid to any country engaged in opium production."

Sen. Proxmire suggested that any advantage to the United States from a military alliance with Turkey was far outweighed by the human misery and loss of life throughout this country resulting from Turkish opium production.

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OAU Meeting Rejects Plea For Talks With South Africa

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 23 (AP)—African heads of state ended their eighth annual meeting today by rejecting a new Ivory Coast plea that they seek relations with South Africa to lead the continent toward peaceful neutrality.

The Organization of African Unity leaders approved by 28 to 6 with five abstentions, the stand their foreign ministers took in a pre-summit session last week—that there can be no dialogue with South Africa, Rhodesia and Portuguese territories until they first grant equality to nonwhite citizens.

Ivory Coast, which had walked out of the ministers' council over the issue, voted against the resolution. So did Lesotho, Malawi, Gabon, Madagascar and Mauritania, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Togo, Niger and Swaziland abstained.

Despite the strong opposition among heads of state to a dialogue with South Africa, the resolution condemning it would have failed, under OAU procedure, if it had received one less vote. Two-thirds of the 41 members—or 28—must agree for a resolution to be adopted.

Ivory Coast Foreign Minister Arsene Usher, speaking for Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouët-Boigny, called for a summit of African leaders so Mr. Houphouët-Boigny could explain his views. The time and place of the meeting, and how it would be organized, were not specified.

Other delegates heard the proposal coolly. Some repeated their belief that governmental-level contacts with white minorities would only weaken the hand of African guerrilla movements.

LEEDS, England, June 23 (Reuters)—Nicholas Frager, the mild-mannered, bespectacled spy who asserted he had admitted charges under the Official Secrets Act to shield his wife's espionage activities, was sentenced to 12 years in jail here today.

Throughout a weeklong trial in this northern England city, the Czech-born former Royal Air Force sergeant strenuously denied passing classified information to Czechoslovak secret agents.

But today the 42-year-old Frager showed no sign of emotion as he heard Lord Chief Justice Widgery pass sentences of 12 years jail on two charges of making a sketch of a secret radar jamming device and of passing the sketch to the Czechoslovak intelligence service.

The sentences will run concurrently. It took the jury more than three hours to reach a verdict, and even then their decision was not unanimous.

The jury found Frager not guilty on a third count of planning further espionage.

Frager's Czech-born wife, Jana, whose name figured prominently in the trial, was not in court to hear the verdict. She disappeared two days before the case began and has not been seen since.

Indian Lawmakers Protest War Cargoes at U.S. Embassy

NEW DELHI, June 23 (Reuters)—Members of India's Parliament demonstrated outside the American Embassy here today following reports that two Pakistani ships carrying American arms were on their way to Karachi from New York.

Chanting "Stop playing a double game" and other anti-American slogans, they were allowed into the embassy to deliver a protest note after demonstrating outside for half an hour.

A spokesman for the lawmakers, numbering about 30, said the U.S. arms shipments were counter to American public pronouncements against alleged genocide in East Pakistan.

Their protest note said the arms would be used for "further genocide" in East Pakistan. They demanded that the United States intercept the cargoes before they were delivered.

U.S. Statement An embassy official read to them a statement issued yesterday by the State Department in Washington saying that the shipments comprised mainly spare parts for planes and vehicles, purchased before the current ban on U.S. arms for Pakistan took effect March 25.

In Washington, Indian Ambassador Lakshmi Kant Jha yesterday strongly protested the U.S. action to Undersecretary of State John Irwin, United Press International reported.

Mr. Jha has also sought an urgent meeting with Secretary of State William P. Rogers to further protest the matter.

The lawmakers' protest note said in part, "We, the members of Parliament, have come here to record our emphatic protest against your recent shipment of arms to Pakistan. Supply of arms to Pakistan will mean the use of such arms for genocide."

The note will be passed on to Washington, the embassy official said.

Twelve parliamentary members of the ruling Congress party, in a separate protest note, warned

Greek Tribunal Convicts 3 Youths Of Subversion

SALONIKA, Greece, June 23 (AP)—A special military tribunal convicted three Salonika University students today of setting up a subversive organization against the army-backed regime. It sentenced them to prison terms ranging from ten months to five years in jail. Two of the sentences were suspended.

Three others also said to be members of the allegedly pro-Chinese group, called "Marxists-Leninists," were acquitted.

Security police witnesses said the youths were caught last March distributing leaflets containing subversive slogans aimed at the overthrow of the existing social order. The organization, the witnesses said, had been in operation since October 1968.

Andriamis Fantasis, 23, and his brother George, 21, were given suspended sentences of one year and ten months, respectively. A third student, Konstantinos Mertzanos, 23, was sentenced in absentia to five years in jail for being "dangerous to public security." He is said to be abroad. The students pleaded not guilty.

Dutch Official To Form Cabinet

THE HAGUE, June 23 (UPI)—Barend Biesheuvel, leader of the Protestant Anti-Revolutionary party in the Lower House, yesterday agreed to form a new coalition government, a court announcement said.

It is expected that Mr. Biesheuvel will be able to complete his task early next month. Mr. Biesheuvel, 51, was received tonight by Queen Juliana, who asked him to become premier-designate. If he succeeds, Mr. Biesheuvel's government will replace the cabinet of Roman-Catholic Premier Piet de Jong, which resigned after the April 26 general elections.

The ground for Mr. Biesheuvel's appointment was prepared by Piet Steenkamp, a law professor and senator, whom the queen asked 38 days ago to explore the possibilities of forming a new coalition.

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## The Glory That Was Paris

The French talk a great deal about civilization. One may expect vandalism in New York—but not in Paris. One expects the French to be civilized.

There is nothing civilized about the impending demolition of Les Halles. It will be an anti-urban act of destruction by a government that has already succeeded in destroying the beauty of food at the desolate new market at Rungis. For the French, that's quite a feat. The eye and the heart are traditionally close to the stomach in France and Les Halles was the heart of Paris. Frenchmen have always known that there is more to a city—and to civilization—than formal monuments.

The Fifth Republic has shown a singular insensitivity to esthetic and urban values. It is busy destroying Paris. Parks are being dug up for garages. Quays have been turned into roads. If present plans go through the automobile will take over both banks of the Seine, with a highway 100 yards from Notre-

Dame. Ill-considered skyscrapers insult classic views.

Since the market moved out of Les Halles, its six superb glass-and-iron pavilions have become an impromptu and highly successful setting for politics, theater, exhibitions, entertainment and art—a lively example of spontaneous adaptive use of historic structures for a genuine urban and cultural mix. But neither this lesson nor public petitions to keep this touchstone of Parisian character have moved city officials. Les Halles has refused to die. Therefore it will have to be killed.

Unless protest prevails, the government will send in the bulldozers on July 1. The vastes parisiennes built for Napoleon III will be shattered to shards. Their replacement will be the predictable monuments of commercialism, pragmatism, greed and bureaucratic *bêtise*: developers' schemes and subway stations.

Onion soup and "Orlando Furioso" in the Metro, anyone?

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## When an Embargo Is Not an Embargo

Repeatedly the State Department has said that "no military items have been provided to the government of Pakistan or its agents since the outbreak of fighting in East Pakistan March 25 and nothing is now scheduled for such delivery." Many Americans—naïve souls—look that to mean that the American government had embargoed arms shipments to Pakistan, whose bloody repression of the autonomy movement in East Pakistan shocked even the Russians. But no. It turns out that at least two shiploads of arms have left American ports for Pakistan, one on May 8 and the other Tuesday. How can this be?

The first part of the answer is that the bureaucracy was being very slippery and misleading. When the State Department said no military items were being provided, it hedged. It said it had been so "informed" by the Defense Department. When it said no such items had been "provided" since March 25, it was excluding weapons and equipment which had already passed a certain point in the pipeline. So shocked were many Americans by the spectacle of Pakistan's using American-supplied arms against its own citizens that they read the State Department words too quickly. They did not realize that the department, far from trying to close loopholes, was trying to keep them open.

And why? The specific answer is contained in the department's letter of May 6 to Sen. Fulbright. It repeated earlier language about new sales and deliveries, and it went on: "The continuing military supply program... continues to be an important element in our overall bilateral relationship with Pakistan." And: "It would, therefore, appear desirable for the U.S. to be able to continue to supply limited quantities of military items to Pakistan to enable us both to maintain a constructive bilateral political dialogue and to help insure that Pakistan is not compelled to rely increasingly on other sources of supply." In other words, business as usual.

Well, from what is known so far, the United States is entitled to claim some success in its policy. Doubtless continued arms deliveries have contributed to a "dialogue" with Pakistan and kept it from straying to other suppliers. But this is, of course, to ignore the shame of helping a military regime suppress a democratic autonomy movement. Why is it so important to be cozy with Karachi? Would it not be just as well to let a few signs of coolness and disapproval enter into official American-Pakistani relations? Sen. Church suggests that the United States halt the second arms ship, which is due to touch at Baltimore on its way from New York to Pakistan. That's a good idea.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### The Road West

Finding asylum in the West seems to have been a difficult matter for Anatoli Fedoseyev, a deputy leader of the high-level 170-man Russian delegation to the Paris air show last month. [He] apparently spent three weeks, in France and perhaps elsewhere, vainly seeking asylum, until some sure instinct led him to catch the cross-Channel ferryboat to Britain. In the face of an information blackout by the French authorities one can only assume that they were highly embarrassed by Mr. Fedoseyev's untoward behavior, afraid lest relations with Russia should suffer. Yet he must have had their help, or the Russians would have got hold of him. The British authorities, from the port immigration officers upward, have handled the case with efficiency, humanity and correctness. There is no reason at all why relations should suffer as a result of the asylum granted to Mr. Fedoseyev (in order to avoid offense the term "permission to stay" is now the official formulation). If they do, the fault lies with the Russian system, for the benefit of which Britain cannot be expected to depart from her basic democratic procedures.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### South-West Africa's Future

We would be foolish to underestimate the long-term effect this [World Court] judgment may have. In our own interests we should set about trying to counter it. And the best way to do that would be not only to proceed energetically with the physical development of SWA but simply to let apartheid fade out of its administration.

—From Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg).

It may be doubted if a large group of states which have so largely breached their own solemn pledges to uphold the mandatory resolutions on sanctions against Rhodesia will take serious measures against South Africa. The South Africans will remain defiantly in a territory of great strategic value, bursting with new-found mineral wealth, and

will continue to confine their native "nations" to the less favored regions, if with full tribal autonomy. But the tie which keeps South Africa in either the International Court or the United Nations has been further eroded.

—From the Times (London).

### Clearing the Air

Whatever else the "indiscretions" of the New York Times and the Washington Post may produce, in the long run they will help to clear the air. Until then, however, the affair will yield much excitement and perhaps some unfortunate developments in places. Many government officials are temporarily categorizing journalists as "the enemy," although they continue to leak "confidential" or even "secret" information to them whenever they believe it to be in the national interest.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### 'Fair Deal' for Whom?

Tuesday night saw an astonishing spectacle. A British politician was presenting as a "fair deal" an arrangement whereby the British taxpayer is to give some £300 million (\$812 million) a year by 1978 to help subsidize French agriculture, while being told "in return" that he may purchase dairy products only on a strictly limited basis from a previous supplier that is the cheapest and most efficient in the world. It is in the agricultural towns of the Common Market that the champagne should really be flowing today. But then trading considerations have always been played down by the British pro-marketeters as being "not what Europe is about at all."

However, if Mr. Heath and Mr. Rippon have finally persuaded the EEC countries that British membership is in their interest, they have yet to convince Britain. There is a long and respectable tradition for governments to consult the people through the medium of a general election before the taking of decisions of major constitutional importance—whatever general "mandate" may have been gained at previous elections.

—From the Evening Standard (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

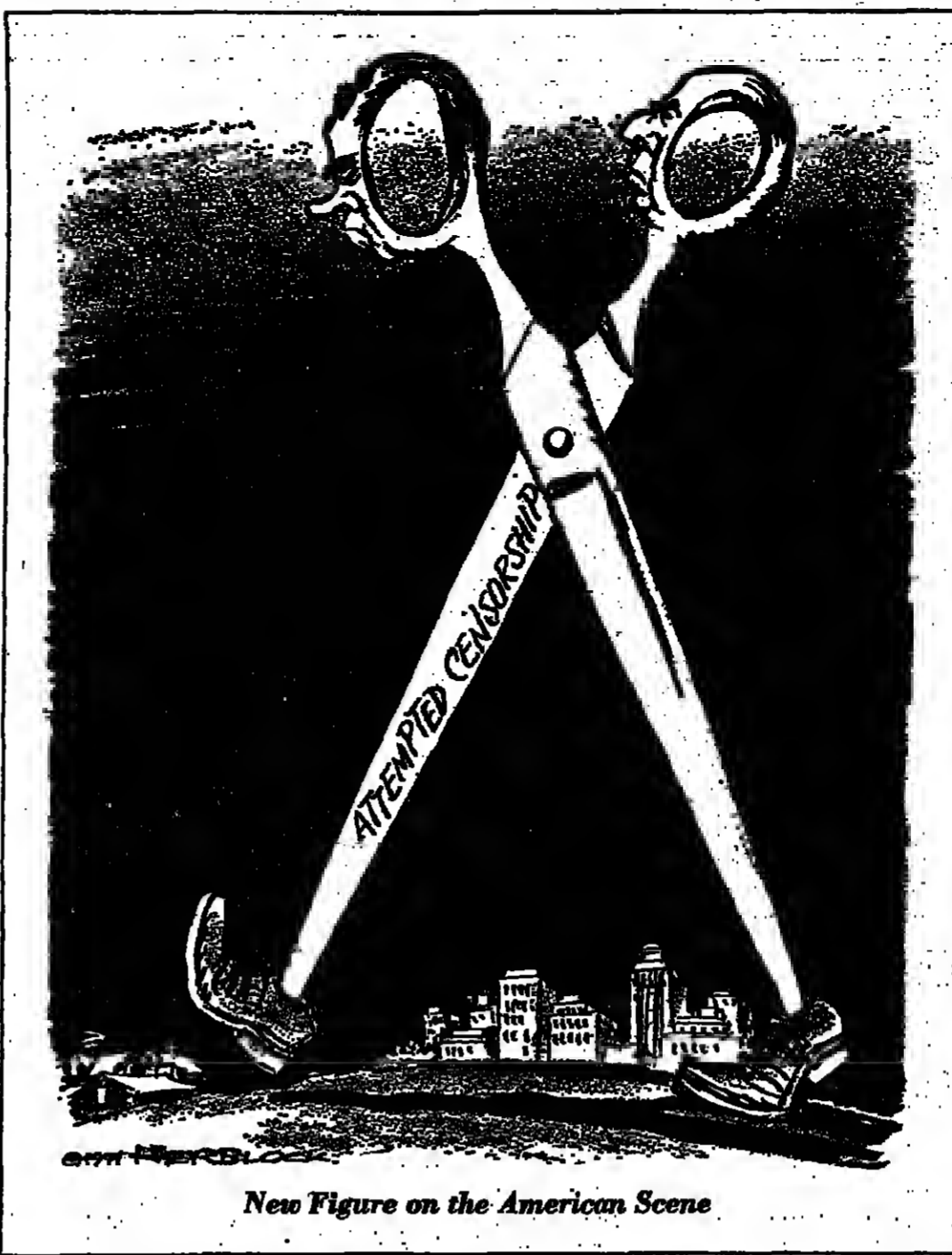
June 24, 1896

PARIS—A thundering salute was fired by the vessels of the Black Sea fleet in Sebastopol harbor recently. It was in honor of its own birth, for ten years ago Alexander III and the members of his family, including the present Tsar, attended the launching of the ironclad Chesma, first of the powerful naval vessels which now makes Russia a major naval power in that area and perhaps a future major naval power on the other seas of the world, as well.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 24, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Harding has refused an appeal made by Senator Porter J. McCumber to support the Soldier Bonus Bill, which is now pending in the Senate. Although it is impossible to learn whether the President expressed a definite opposition to the measure, it is learned that he refused to lend the aid McCumber sought to bring Republican Senators into line. There is also a rumor that the President will veto the Bill if it passes Congress.



New Figure on the American Scene

## Who Elected The Times?

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The public reaction to the publication of the Pentagon Papers has been overwhelmingly on the side of the newspapers, but there is a strong and vehement view that it is wrong, dangerous, and even criminal for a newspaper to assume responsibility for publishing private official documents without the consent of the government.

Who, it is asked, elected The New York Times? How can outsiders judge better than the official leaders what damage may be done by publication of secret documents? By what right do newspapers presume to print official information that may embarrass the government, and give comfort to the enemy?

These are serious questions which deserve serious answers, for it is clear that the publication of the Pentagon Papers has embarrassed the government, disclosed evidence of official deception, and in the process provided Russia, Moscow and Peking with material for anti-American propaganda.

At first glance, it is a devastating indictment, but should documents not be published because they embarrass the government? Nobody is arguing that newspapers have the right to publish the nation's war plans or troop movements, or anything else that would endanger the lives of the men in the American expeditionary force, but historical documents? Evidence that the Congress and the people were misled years ago—even if this embarrasses the government and provides propaganda for the enemy? This is clearly another matter.

**Grist for the Mill**  
After all, every time Mike Mansfield the opposition leader in the Senate, calls on the government to end the war by a certain date, or any newspaper or preacher or group of citizens condemns the bombing or questions the loss of life or the diversion of resources, or what the war is doing to divide and weaken the nation—all this is picked up by our adversaries and used against the United States.

Should we then suppress the documents because they "embarrass" the government? Deceive the people about the record of the war? Submit to the government's argument that publication will cause "irreparable injury" to the national defense rather than "irreparable injury" to the nation's reputation for fair dealing and plain and honest speaking to the Congress and the people? Confuse "embarrassment" to the government and its officials with the security of the Republic?

In the absence of clear evidence that publication of these old documents is truly a threat to the defenses of the nation—which the government has not proved—these are good political but bad philosophical and historical questions. Still, they are being raised by influential men and they come closer to the Marxist view of the press—that it should be a servant of the government—than to the American view of the press as defined in the First Amendment.

It is not good enough to suppress facts relating to the past, as distinguished from dangerous military information affecting the present or future on the ground that this may be awkward. This comes close to Lenin's view of the press. "Why should freedom of speech

and freedom of press be allowed?" he asked in 1920. "Why should a government which is doing what it believes to be right allow itself to be criticized? It would not allow opposition by lethal weapons. Ideas are much more lethal than guns. Why should any man be allowed to buy a printing press and disseminate pernicious opinions calculated to embarrass the government?"

Well, many men who oppose publication of the Pentagon Papers don't go this far, but the violent opponents of publication, like Herbert Rainwater, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who is trying "treason," come very close to the Lenin thesis that opposition to the government is unpatriotic or worse.

It is true that newspaper editors, raised in the American tradition of "publish and be damned" do not always know what damage they may do to the diplomatic process by publishing official documents. Their information is limited and no doubt the official insiders know more than the outsiders, but even this is a dubious argument.

As Walter Lippmann has pointed out, you had better be careful not to go too far with

the "insiders" argument. "For if you go on," he told the National Press Club in Washington on his 70th birthday in 1960, "you will be showing how ridiculous it is that we live in a republic under a democratic system, and that anyone should be allowed to vote."

"You will be denouncing the principle of democracy itself, which asserts that the outsider shall be sovereign over the insiders. For you will be showing that the people, since they are ignorant, are therefore incapable of governing themselves."

"If the country is to be governed with the consent of the governed, then the government must arrive at opinions about what their government want them to consent to... Here we correspondents perform an essential service: in some field of interest, we make it our business to find out what is going on under the surface and beyond the horizon..."

"In this we do what every sovereign citizen is supposed to do, but has not the time or the interest to do for himself. This is our job. It is no mean calling. We have a right to be proud of it, and to be glad that it is our work..."

## Bull Market

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—The meticulous report of the Citizens Research Foundation on political spending in 1968 has disclosed, above all, a staggering increase from 1967. Total costs were up 50 percent, from \$200 to \$300 million. The cost of electing a President and Vice-President rose 67 percent, from \$60 to \$100 million. By comparison, the nation emerged with Dwight Eisenhower 20 years ago for the bargain price of \$11.6 million.

Closely studied, the CRF report also indicates how difficult it is going to be to bring this rising curve under effective control. (All political spending totaled only \$140 million in 1962.) And even if the campaign-spending bill now pending in Congress passes largely intact, it has some serious deficiencies.

For instance, the CRF report shows that Richard Nixon's general election campaign spent \$8,000,000 for television and radio time and newspaper advertising space. For the same purposes, the Humphrey-Muskie campaign spent \$4,229,000.

Such expenditures would be limited, to some extent, in the pending bill. If the Democrats and Nixon don't veto, the formula probably would be 5 cents per eligible voter for radio-TV time and the same amount for newspaper and billboard space. That would hold both campaigns to about \$7 million in each fund.

**Production Excluded**  
But the bill does not reach another major expenditure—the cost of "media production." That is, it does not cover what the campaigns could spend on producing spot announcements, films, advertising, and the like; in 1968, Nixon spent \$1.98 million for such purposes and Humphrey \$1.08 million—for the general election alone.

Moreover, it is not realistic to provide the same fund for radio-TV time as for newspaper space.

The CRF figures show that in all contexts in 1968, \$58.9 million was spent for radio-TV, as against only about \$20 million for newspapers. And a Republican proposal to allow money from one fund to be transferred to another would have the effect of nearly doubling what the two sides could and would spend on radio and television.

Another serious problem is demonstrated in a study by the Federal Communications Commission. It shows that the real costs of radio-television time for the 1968 presidential election were about 50 percent higher than the official totals of either the Nixon or the Humphrey campaigns. The CRF reported that Nixon spent \$8.02 million, but the FCC study shows that the network and local stations billed \$12.8 million; Humphrey spent \$4.2 million, but the total billings were \$6.1 million.

The difference is what was spent in behalf of the two candidates, but not under their control, by various local groups and individuals; and in each case that kind of "uncontrolled" spending came to about a third of the total.

### Question Raised

The pending bill would attempt to remedy that by providing that candidates for federal office would have to authorize in writing anything spent in their behalf, and that each expenditure would be charged against a candidate's allowable total. But that raises a serious constitutional question—can Congress or a candidate prevent a citizen from spending his money for political purposes without violating that citizen's freedom of speech and expression? And even if permissible, this restriction clearly would dampen citizen participation and local responsibility by centralizing all funds and spending decisions in one national organization.

Now would the provision be easy to administer. In 1968, for in-

## An Insider's View The Morality of Nation

By W. W. Rostow

AUGUST, 1968—James Reston's column of June 13, 1971, says this: "One of the many extraordinary things in this collection is how seldom anybody in the Kennedy or Johnson administrations ever seems to have questioned the moral basis of the American war effort." He mentions me among others who "concentrated on pragmatic questions... rather than whether they were justifiable for a great nation fighting for what it proclaimed were its 'best purposes'."

Mr. Reston is quite wrong. The moral and other bases for the position—held—and held—on American policy in Asia, are set out in "The Prospects for Communist China" (1954); "An American Policy in Asia" (1955); "The United States in the World Arena" (1960); as well as in a good many other pieces, including a talk at Fort Bragg in June, 1961, and a number of memoranda written as a public servant which have, somehow, not yet found their way into The New York Times. My colleagues can speak for themselves, but I am sure their views were as deeply rooted as mine.

I raise the matter now not in personal defense, for I feel no need for that. I do so because the relation of morality to the national interest has been, a peculiarly different problem for Americans (as George Kennan, for example, has justly pointed out) and because the question is dangerously bedeviled in current discussions of foreign policy.

### An Old Dichotomy

For reasons that reach back to our birth as a nation, out of the ideas of the Enlightenment, we have tended to oscillate between high-flown moralism and a highly pragmatic pursuit of conventional national interests.

There are moral issues involved in supporting the pursuit of the national interest—ours or anyone else's. And they are not simple.

First, and above all, is the question of pacifism. For any reasonably sensitive human being the rejection of pacifism does not come easy. War is ugly and sinful. But pacifism requires an acceptance of all the consequences of never fighting. And this most Americans, including myself, cannot do.

That means, however, that all national policy—like the human condition itself—is morally flawed because it envisages war as an ultimate sanction and contingency.

Second is the question of whether the defense of American interests is worth or against the interests of those most directly affected. In Asia this has meant, for example, answering the questions: Did the South Koreans in 1950 and the South Vietnamese in 1961 and in 1966 want to fight for an independent destiny or did they prefer to go with the Communist leadership in Pyongyang and Hanoi?

I can attest that it was this question President Kennedy felt he had to answer above any other before making his critical commitments to South Vietnam in November-December, 1961.

Third is the tactical question of conducting war, if it could, so as to minimize damage to civilian lives. The history of

war suggests this is never nor wholly successful; but clearly a part of the problem a legitimate claim on the U.S. and its armed forces.

Fourth is the broad question of whether the raw power interests of the nation, in general, are decent and morally defensible in at least relative terms.

I have for long taken the interest of the United States to be negative: to prevent the preponderance of Europe or Asia, single potentially hostile powers, and to prevent the emergence of a major power in this sphere.

### The People's Interest

These objectives demand accord with the interests of the majority of the peoples of Europe, Asia and America. We could not have dictated our post-1940 foreign policy if this were not so. The vengeance of our interests there is reflected in treaties, other agreements, which have been approved in accordance with our constitutional arrangements and those of other nations.

In the world as it is, I fit power interests, as I would them, to be morally legitimate.

Fifth is the moral question of the nation's word, once given a great nation to make the commitments we have to South Asia involves a moral commitment to stay with them. It is immoral to walk from our treaty commitments which other nations and I believe have taken as the basis for their lives in the literal sense.

I do not detect any that weighing of these intricate moral considerations Mr. Reston's casual obiter. What I do detect is a failure to recognize that the reasons he does not explain facts of South Vietnam, cease point to relate to the Southeast Asia as a Mr. Reston appears to have laterally repeated the theory.

As late as 1969, when toured Asia, there was widespread anxiety from the Djalakarta about the consequences of premature American withdrawal from the area. Would goods that anxiety least as high today. This a moral but a factual question and a matter for judgment the basis of evidence. We to be able to discuss it mature and dispassionate.

In many years of debate Southeast Asia, I have with care and sympathy listened to those who arrived at views different from mine. The issues at stake are that, as Mr. Reston says, they ought to be approached our knees. My most pro objection to those who withdraw our commitment defense of the area is the timidity with which they times clothe their position.

It is time for all of us to these words of Dean Acheson: "On one thing only I measure of assurance—our righteousness of content for the thousands self-righteous of the basis of evidence. We to be able to discuss it mature and dispassionate opportunities of our time an unctuous film. For this ultimate sin."

Mr. Rostow, White House adviser, in the Johnson administration, wrote this article for the New York Times.

## Letters

### Tug of War?

Much as government is to do in the good old days, The Times a few years ago declared war on the States government in respect the Vietnam war. Now, latest raid behind the curtain in the Pentagon, aimed at the capture of classified government documents, The Times clearly stamped itself "enemy" and will no longer, the copy confidential, relationship, it has previously had U.S. government officials.

Nevertheless, misfortune good unaccompanied by form of good fortune. Hence, The New York Times, cease care about or seek "inside" based on the favor of, should be better able to the position to which it has aspired—the fearless, in leader of an unincorporated, print press, free to publish anything at all, regardless of the consequences for itself or others.

THOMAS A. WHELAN  
Munich.

مكاتبنا في القاهرة



### Art in Paris Conflicting Aspirations In Islam

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, June 23 (IHT).—"Seek perfection in calligraphy for it is one of the keys of existence." Thus, in Arabic letters, an inscription on an inkwell made for export in China during the 16th century.

To the predominantly ornamental art of the Muslim countries, calligraphy holds a central place. Intricate, sensuous or proud, alternately calliper and caterpillar, it proliferates across the surface of dishes, ewers, swords and sandalstick-holders—all the objects of daily use—and when it all silent its energy still seems to reverberate in the harmonics of the ornamental patterns that surround it.

On both these levels of writing and ornament one feels the purpose is to impart upon a blank and silent universe the mark of chosen spiritual order. Ritual duty, standard morality and hyperbolic praise ("Glory to our master, the King, the supreme combatant, the most just Sultan in the world, who bends the necks of the nation...") are the usual fare, and no doubt hold the same order of psychological implications as the salesman. Witness to this respect the inscription on an apothecary's cupel: "This blessed cup counteracts all poisons... It is intended for scabies, fevers, childbirth, mother's milk, mad dogs, suffocations, ulcers, migraine, paralysis of the mouth, loss of blood..."

Let the bitten person or his emissary drink from it and let him be cured with God's permission.

Figures  
The religious inclinations of the Islamic nations developed a distaste for representations of figures—a distaste that in the early days took the form of an absolute prohibition. This probably helps explain the extraordinary extension taken by ornamentation in their art.

But also in the barren geographic context that saw the development of Islam and in the nomadic way of life of the first believers, there was no room for objects other than the utilitarian. And these objects set in the void of a desert world, condensed within themselves an intensity, a vibrant fervid importance and solemnity that the passing land somehow suggested but could not repeat.

I do not believe any of the objects on view here were produced in such a context, and no doubt some influence at least came from contacts with other civilizations, but the original spirit of the culture was given in a way it abstracted and refined of a desert regional style.

The lands of Islam have, over centuries, reached from the heart of India and the hives of three continents. In this time and in these parts, the forms of civilization have been most varied and a small exhibition of 359 items from the French museums did not hope to do them justice. The organizers of the exhibition, to be sure, imposed limits of their own. India and China had to be neglected, black Africa studied and a limit fixed in it from the 7th to the 17th century.

These limits are something of disappointment and even with them one senses that the full and variety of the culture was not expressed. One could, for instance, like to see more of the art of the miniature, though there are some excellent specimens both of Persian and Arab production that illustrate refinement and charm of this in either area.

In fact, the best elements of



Inscribed ivory plaque from the Orangerie exhibition of Islamic art.

this exhibition do display the outstanding level of refinement reached by Islamic civilization. One also discovers some of the risks it can when refinement turned flabby and elegance turned cold, and when the lavish pride of craftsmanship favored a form of pretentiousness not so far removed from the Victorian spirit.

As one walks through the Orangerie the question periodically arises: Is this art? Most of the time the answer is no. What we see is a high order of craft. This helps explain a certain dissatisfaction one may feel on leaving the exhibition. For it is almost exclusively a collection of objects, including rugs, ceramics, metalwork, arms, scientific instruments,

glassware, jewels and illuminated manuscripts. Though each is admirable in some way or another and permits a guess at the spiritual style from which they emerged, except in some of the miniatures we have no sense of meeting any man or artist face to face in whom is concentrated the essence of his world.

The imposed abstraction of Muslim art allows it to find its best and freest expression in architecture. Unfortunately, the exhibition appears to have been set up on a low budget that did not allow for better documentation than the straightforward but often unprofessional color slides of some monuments.

Yet it is in these monuments that Muslim civilization most

successfully expressed its specific confrontation with destiny and its ambiguous desire both for the impossible purity of submission (such is the meaning of the word Islam) and for a permanent "arrangement with heaven." For it appears, as a culture, to be torn between conflicting aspirations: to change the world in a moment of exasperated tension and to enjoy it in a total and paradisaical absence of all tension.

Symmetry  
The simple symmetry of the mosque is a theological world model that is easy to understand. A royal palace, with its courts and fountains, has an enervating beauty to it that leaves one breathless. The architecture

seems to represent the lainghla, symbolic poles of the Islamic paradox.

The exhibition at the Orangerie is a selective inventory of what the French museums contain pertaining to the Muslim world. The variety of the objects and their occasional niter luxury may surprise one and strike the imagination. Unfortunately, the exhibition remains something of a private affair for experts and does not convey to the general public any broad or intelligible picture of a civilization that is an important part not only of the past but also of the present.

Orangerie des Tuileries, to Aug. 30.

### Holland Festival Open to Present and Future Without Forgetting Past

By David Stevens

AMSTERDAM (IHT).—The Holland Festival, now in its 24th year, has always been one of the most attractive and challenging in Europe, primarily because it is basically by and for the Dutch and, like the people, open to the present and the future without forgetting the past.

"A festival should be progressive. It should be ahead of the trends in art—or try to be," Jo Elsendoorn, the festival's opera and concert program director, said a few days ago. "If a festival becomes a museum it is dead."

There is no hardening of the arteries here—the signs are rather of rejuvenation. The festival opened last week, not with some petrified gala event, but with several days of free concerts and theater in the streets and other public places, here and in many other Dutch towns and cities. And it will end July 9 with a "musical circus," ranging from classical to do-it-yourself, lasting until 2 in the morning in the halls and rooms of the venerable Concertgebouw.

Past and present, Dutch art otherwise, is invoked in varied musical programs. They range from jazz to concerti marking the anniversaries of Josquin des Prés and Jan Sweelinck to programs of the 20th-century composers Kees van Baaren and Willem Pijper and their still-young pupils and disciples.

Reassessment  
The contemporary music prospectus also includes the opening notes of a campaign to reassess the importance of Kurt Weill, many of whose works are as lost or inaccessible as, say, Monteverdi's. This weekend the Hague Residentie Orchestra under Gary Bertini, and with Lotte Lenya,

Weill's widow, as one of the performers, will give concert performances of "Royal Palace" and "Der Silbersee," while on July 2 his "Requiem" unearthed last October in Paris in a pile of second-hand musical material, will have its world premiere in Utrecht.

On successive nights last weekend it was possible to experience two extremes of the multi-faceted festival program. One was a monumental performance of the complex "Requiem for a Young Poet" by the late German composer Bernd Alois Zimmermann. The other was a "children's opera," entitled "Esperanza," performed and partly created by Dutch schoolchildren. Yet, as far apart as they were, the locally and intellectually they had a powerful emotional commitment in common.

The "poet" of Zimmermann's requiem is not a specific one, although he dedicated his work to Serge Yessenin, Vladimir Mayakovsky and Konrad Bayer—all poets who killed themselves. It was a dedication of tragic premonition, for Zimmermann took his own life last year at 52.

As in his opera "Die Soldaten," which will be seen here too in the Düsseldorf Opera's production, Zimmermann reveals himself in the "Requiem" in a prophetic guise of Wagnerian proportions, putting into practice his visionary ideas of "musical pluralism" and the "spherical concept of time."

The "Requiem"—for soprano, baritone, speakers, orchestra, jazz combo, and taped sounds mainly of spoken words—seems to be nothing less than a massive collage of, and lament for, the years 1920-70. The words emitted from

loudspeakers placed around the audience are those of the three dedicatory poets, and of Joyce Pound and Camus; of Pope John 23d and St. Augustine, of Goebbels, Dubeck and Mao. But they are used less to communicate ideas than to communicate sound, piled layer on layer and interrupted by live orchestra and chorus with apocalyptic interludes relating to the traditional requiem.

The Netherlands radio orchestra and chorus, and other musical forces from Berlin, Vienna and Cologne, were under the committed and precise command of Michael Gielen. Whether this work will occupy in the second half of the 20th century the same pivotal position as Mahler's Eighth Symphony did in the first half (the comparison is evoked by the inclusion of Mahler in the festival program) remains to be seen, but its effect on the young capacity audience was powerful indeed.

"Esperanza" grew out of the success in using Dutch children in recent festival productions of Britten's "Joyce's Flute" and Malcolm Williamson's "The Happy Prince." This time, however, youngsters of a "typical" Amsterdam secondary school joined with the Dutch writer Mies Bouhuys in choosing subject and plot development.

The story is basically the conflict of rich and poor, set in a South American country, and its development is surprisingly sophisticated—so much so that many visiting critics believed that schoolchildren could not be so realistic. It ends in a failed revolt, with everything going on much the same as before, and with the slaying of a priest who quits the oppressive organized church to lead the poor.

The music of Bernard van Beurden and Theo Leventie, who conducted an orchestra/pop group also made up of teenagers, had a sophisticated simplicity that suited the production and was intermittently reminiscent of some of the effects achieved by Brecht and Weill. The simple staging in an indoor tennis court struck home with uncomplicated directness.

But for somebody terribly, terribly chic, it's so elegant."

His shop is well attended not only by wealthy and biased private customers but by American decorators as well. One of them recently bought 35 out of a collection of 150 pretty 18th-century botanical prints which Mr. Dumas freshened up by framing them with stainless steel.

Right now, the most stunning pieces in his windows are a couple of 17th-century wooden Caesars (which used to stand at the prow of a ship) which he has made into two giant statues that would look great in some handsome foyer.

With throbbing enthusiasm, Mr. Dumas now wants to push ahead. He is about to open a second shop, next to the first, where he will show yesterday's objects and new ones designed by himself, tied together by his pet theme "quality, my dear, quality."

### Tinkering With the Objects of Yesterday

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 22 (IHT).—Richard C. Dumas is a decorator, a man who is brave enough to upholster a Louis XVI bed with American patchwork, put a Renaissance bronze on a clear plastic base or have a mysterious eye painted on a steel triangle, turning it into a surrealist, \$150 objet d'art.

All this may jolt purists but it somehow not only looks right but amusing. A man with no hang-ups, Mr. Dumas feels that his main function in life is to tinker with yesterday's objects and make them look like today's.

Mr. Dumas is a classic case of an American who had made Paris his home. A skinny, cheerfully effervescent type, he used to be a clothes designer on Seventh Avenue, got bored with it and decided that "the only thing that gives me pleasure is to buy beautiful objects. Since there is a limit to how much one can accumulate, he opened an antique shop at 14 Rue de l'Université.

French and Louis  
In Paris, where he has been established for three years, Mr. Dumas first encountered some

predictable, cold-shouldered resistance. "You know how the French are about their Louis." But now, they are beginning to understand his imaginative, tongue-in-cheek approach and he says "they adore it."

One may not like all the objects in his shop, but you have to admit that every single one has been thought about," he said doing a little dance around his treasures. He has often turned uninteresting little things into eye-catching conversation pieces. For instance, "I had a collection of rather boring Napoleon III miniature musical souvenirs of the wondrous of Italy made by little women who went blind doing them. I thought, what the hell can I do with them? I can't let them sit in a drawer." Instead, he had them set in a handsome, clear and pure plastic pyramid.

Sometimes he leaves his finds intact but suggests a different, modern use for them. He has a tiny Directoire ivory box which used to hold monches (beauty spots). Since nobody is likely to be needing those today, Mr. Dumas suggests that it could be used for keeping one's praline contact lenses. "It's an utter jolly," he admits. "It costs

\$400. But for somebody terribly, terribly chic, it's so elegant."

But for somebody terribly, terribly chic, it's so elegant."

But for somebody terribly, terribly chic, it's so elegant."

But for somebody terribly, terribly chic, it's so elegant."

But for somebody terribly, terribly chic, it's so elegant."

### Two Ballets To Help Save Titian Work

Though Theater Full,  
Little Money Raised

LONDON, June 23 (AP).—Two new ballets received world premieres in London last night in a glittering rescue operation to keep a 400-year-old Italian painting in England.

Launching the campaign for Titian's "Death of Actaeon," British and other European ballet stars—led by Dame Margot Fonteyn—danced the two new works and a mime fantasy in a performance billed as "A Dress Rehearsal for the Greatest Show on Earth."

Financially, the evening was a failure. It netted only a few thousand pounds, despite a near-capacity audience at London's 2,358-seat Coliseum Theatre. The Titian masterpiece is expected to reach £2 million or more when it is auctioned Friday.

But it was a unique event in ballet history. The all-star troops danced a ballet called "Garden Party," first conceived by Diaghilev and Nijinsky in 1913 but never performed before. The second premiere was "C. 1830," with songs by French poet Victor Hugo and music by Liszt and Berlioz. Both starred Dame Margot.

Both works were produced by British dance critic Richard Buckle, who also produced the mime play featuring leading British dancers and Zizi Jemmaire of France, Filiz Lopes of Spain, Eiko Fukagawa of Japan and Kama Dev of India. American pop artist Andy Warhol designed some of the sets.

The price of tickets was dropped to one tenth of the original £100 "so that people who love art and ballet could take part, instead of just millionaires," said an organizer.

If "The Greatest Show on Earth" and other campaigns fail to raise enough to buy "The Death of Actaeon," the proceeds of the evening will go toward building a theater museum in London.

It is feared that the painting, like London Bridge and dozens of art works sold to Americans—namely Velasquez's "Juan de Parraja" that went to New York's Metropolitan Museum a few months ago for \$5.6 million—will go into what the British consider exile in the United States.

Paris Opéra Reopening  
PARIS, June 23 (NYT).—The Paris Opéra, closed since July 30 of last year for repair work and general reorganization, will reopen Sept. 30, it was announced here today by Bernard Lefort, interim director of the house pending takeover by Hamburg's Rolf Liebermann in 1973. Chosen for the reopening has been a Wieland Wagner production of Wagner's "Walkire."

Actors May Strike  
HOLLYWOOD, June 23 (UPI).—Movie and television actors and actresses last night authorized a strike if they do not get an "adequate contract" by June 30. Of the 1,500 members of the Screen Actors Guild casting votes at a meeting here, only three were against a strike.

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French Franc Revaluation Report Seen Trial Balloon

By Jack Abouf
PARIS, June 23 (AP-DJ)—The possibility of revaluing the French franc as a means of combating accelerating inflation is being suggested by French newspapers.

U.K. Denies Lockheed-R-R Contract Role

LONDON, June 23 (AP-DJ)—The British government had no participation in the original contract between Lockheed Aircraft Corp. of the United States and Rolls-Royce Ltd., Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aerospace in the Department of Trade and Industry, said in a statement transmitted to the chairman of the U.S. Senate Banking Committee today.

Burmah, Conoco Terminate Their Merger Talks

NEW YORK, June 23 (Reuters)—Continental Oil Co. of the United States and British Burmah Oil Co. Ltd. announced today they have terminated merger negotiations.

Klasen Reports No New Decision By Bundesbank

FRANKFURT, June 23 (AP-DJ)—The Central Bank Council of the Bundesbank did not make any monetary decisions at its regular meeting today, Bundesbank President Karl Klasen said.

13% Rise Is Forecast In U.S. Construction

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP-DJ)—Total U.S. construction contracting this year is expected to rise to \$78.7 billion, a 13 percent gain from last year's total of \$69.7 billion, the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co. said today.

Japan to Review Its Trade Policy

TOKYO, June 23 (UPI)—Japan will have to review its whole trade policy in the face of Britain's expected entry into the European Economic Community in 1973, Foreign Ministry sources said today.

Oil Firms Warn Venezuela Against Restrictive Law

CARACAS, June 23 (NYT)—The foreign petroleum industry, which produces 98 percent of this country's crude oil, warned yesterday that pending legislation here to control its operations could undermine Venezuela's position as one of the world's major suppliers of fuel.

Economic Analysis The Cost of Vietnam Duplicity

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, June 23 (WFP)—Among the many persons misled by President Lyndon B. Johnson, one can deduce from the Pentagon papers, were his chief economic advisers. By hiding the 1964 decision to open an air war against North Vietnam, and the April 1, 1965, commitment of OI for offensive action in South Vietnam, reasonable tax and budgetary moves were delayed for years.

A check with key budget officials of that era indicates that they learned of the secret air war against North Vietnam and the April, 1965, commitment of troops for the first time when they read it a week ago Sunday in The New York Times.

Among the Johnson "confidants" who were sold down the river were the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, Gardner Ackley, Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler and Budget Director Charles L. Schultz.

By the early fall of 1965, well-posted congressional sources such as Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., were saying that the following year's budget would run \$10 to \$12 billion over earlier estimates for fiscal 1967.

Yet on Sept. 9, 1965, still working in the dark, Mr. Ackley made a speech in Philadelphia saying that figures "sometimes quoted in the press" can at this point only be pure figments of someone's imagination. The estimates we at the council have put into our tentative projections do not even approach that order of magnitude.

On Oct. 5, 1965, Mr. Fowler went to a Chicago meeting of the American Bankers Association, where he said: "If I thought Defense was going to add \$10 to \$15 billion to our fiscal 1967 budget, I'd be back in my office right now considering proposals for tax increases to pay for it."

As the fiscal year moved along, the Stennis numbers proved all too accurate. It was clear even then that Messrs. Fowler and Ackley knew less about the war buildup than many of their contemporaries on Capitol Hill and in the Pentagon. The announced military buildup as of July, 1965, was approximately 200,000 men. But in a Nov. 28, 1965, column I wrote for The Washington Post headed "Concealing the Costs of Vietnam," I quoted various sources as suggesting that the escalation was going faster.

In that piece, I cited a report by Lloyd Norman, military correspondent for Newsweek, revealing that the Pentagon was "pushing forward and predicting a force of 400,000 to 500,000 men [in Vietnam] later in 1966."

There were plenty of people skeptical of the official Johnsonian estimates of war involvement in late 1965, but the proof of their intuition or sound judgment was not vindicated until publication of the Pentagon papers.

In June, 1965 (remember, the ground troop commitment was made secretly in April), the Johnson administration had the audacity to ask Congress for a mere \$700 million supplemental appropriation for Vietnam and in January, 1966, it was still officially estimating the fiscal 1967 cost of the war at \$10 to \$12 billion, instead of the real figure—wise that big Month by month, as 1966 slipped into history, the Budget Bureau concealed from the American public what it knew was going on.

It seems hard to grasp in retrospect, but a Washington Post story of Feb. 4, 1966, reported that the day before, Mr. Fowler went before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress and warned that a tax increase or "harsh" measures than proposed by the administration "could throw the economy into a tailspin." Mr. Fowler's advice: "Go slow."

In retrospect again, the Federal Reserve Board and its former chairman, William McChesney Martin, look very good in their historic controversy with Mr. Johnson over the discount rate in December, 1965.

U.S. Gold Stock Declines Again

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. gold stock declined by \$397 million in May, the seventh consecutive monthly drop, the Treasury reported.

Haack Says NYSE Can't Be Policeman

WASHINGTON, June 23 (Reuters)—New York Stock Exchange President Robert Haack told Congress today he did not believe the exchange was presently equipped to send out its own army of investigators and auditors to act as watchdog over member firms.

Mr. Haack told Sen. John McClellan's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, which is probing crime in the securities industry, that the exchange had to rely greatly on the good faith of its members.

Sen. Edward Gurney, R., Fla., asked Mr. Haack why the exchange did not do the work itself.

"It would be a gargantuan task," he replied. Specifically, in response to a request by Sen. McClellan, D., Ark., Mr. Haack proposed the following legislation:

● Reporting all securities thefts and losses to a central authority.

● Making theft of securities from a broker-dealer a federal crime.

● Requiring federal fingerprinting of all broker-dealer and stock clearing corporation personnel.

● Making background investigations of all prospective employees of NYSE member firms.

● Establishing one central federal law enforcement agency to deal with securities thefts.

NYSE Prices Stage Upturn, Volume Dips

NEW YORK, June 23 (NYT)—The stock market finally posted a gain today but the reduced level of activity indicated that traders were not particularly impressed by the modest rebound.

Analysts said the market's uptick was "mostly technical" and had been anticipated following its deeply oversold condition.

Price advances on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered declines for the first time in eight sessions.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had lost 34.17 in the three preceding sessions, closed today with a gain of 5.83 at 879.45.

Volume, meanwhile, dropped to 12.64 million shares from 15.20 million yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had lost 34.17 in the three preceding sessions, closed today with a gain of 5.83 at 879.45.

Other big winners on the active list were Bausch & Lomb, up 4 5/8 to 118 1/2, and American Brands, up 1 3/8 to 41 3/4.

Bedient Steel, the second most-active issue, closed unchanged at 20 5/8. Most of its volume of 203,100 shares moved on a block of 134,700 shares at 20 1/2.

News of improved earnings produced sharp gains for a number of issues, Jim Walter rose 3 1/8 to 38 1/8. The building products company reported record profits for the first nine months of its fiscal year.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed slightly higher in moderately active trading.

The Amex index gained 0.13, STP, which had been weak recently following a Consumers Union report critical of its oil additives, gained 1 3/8 to 43 1/2.

perspective an international stock market publication of the Capital Group, Inc. provides financial and statistical information on shares and convertible debentures of the top 1000 companies in Europe, Australia, Japan

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First General Resources A Public Company Established in 1922 With Assets in Excess of \$250,000,000 OVER THE COUNTER: Tuesday, June 22, 1971 Bid: 5 1/2 Ask: 6 565 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

Yugoslavs' Income Up BELGRADE, June 23 (AP-DJ)—Net personal income in Yugoslavia in the first five months of 1971 rose 25 percent from the like period of 1970, the Yugoslav Bureau for Statistics said.

Largest Drydock Is Inaugurated By Portuguese LISBON, June 23 (UPI)—Portuguese President Americo Thomaz today inaugurated the world's largest drydock, a 1,700-by-318-foot giant capable of handling million-ton tankers.

Swiss GNP Growth Slows to 3.5 Percent BERN, June 23 (AP-DJ)—Switzerland's gross national product increased at an annual rate of 3.5 percent in the first quarter measured at constant prices but at a record 13 percent in market-price terms, the Federal Bureau of Statistics said today.



New York Stock Exchange Trading

Financial market data including stock prices, volume, and exchange rates for various companies and indices. Columns include stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sections for 'New York Stock Exchange Trading', '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$', and '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$'.



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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from preceding page' and 'U.S. Commodity Prices'.

Table titled 'European Stock Markets' showing market indices for London, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

Table titled 'Wall St.' listing various stock prices and market activity.

Table titled 'U.S. Commodity Prices' listing prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Table titled 'Foreign Stock Indexes' listing indices for Amsterdam, Brussels, London, Milan, and Zurich.

Table titled 'Travel' and 'Music' with promotional text and small advertisements.

A statement of world-wide interest Mr Jocelyn Hambro reports to shareholders



Banking has entered a new dimension, and all our efforts in the past year have been directed to meeting the challenge that this presents...

Hambro Ltd. We have treated a leading place for ourselves in the international field and an important new step we have now taken is a further extension into unlinked assurance...

Market Summary

Table with columns for stock symbols and prices, listing various market indicators.

European Markets

Table listing market data for various European cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, and London.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing the Dow Jones Industrial Average and other market averages.

Standard & Poor's

Table showing Standard & Poor's 500 Index and other market data.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table listing odd-lot trading activity in the New York market.

New Highs and Lows

Table listing new high and low prices for various stocks.

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COMMODITY FUTURES

Table listing commodity futures prices for various goods like wheat, corn, and oil.

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COMMODITY FUTURES

Experienced American broker/analyst forming firm to invest in commodity futures and/or to set up off-shore mutual fund.

Hambros Ltd. Consolidated Financial Statement as at 31st March 1971

Table showing consolidated financial statements for Hambros Ltd. as of March 31, 1971, including assets, liabilities, and equity.

Hambros Ltd.

41 Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2AA. Information about the company and its services.



American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 1971 Stocks and 1970 Stocks.

Table of international stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 1971 Stocks and 1970 Stocks.

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Toronto Stocks Closing prices on June 23, 1971. Table listing various Canadian stocks and their prices.

Mutual Funds Closing prices on June 23, 1971. Table listing various mutual funds and their closing prices.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT. Table listing various international funds and their details.

Ask for our recent brief on G. D. SEARLE & COMPANY OPPENHEIMER, NEWBORG & NEU Members New York Stock Exchange, Inc. and American Stock Exchange (Assoc.)

Montreal Stocks Table listing various Montreal-based stocks and their prices.

Dollar Bonds Table listing various dollar-denominated bonds and their prices.

International Bonds Traded in Europe Table listing various international bonds traded in Europe.

132nd Annual Report The Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Rionione Adriatica di Sicurtà for the 1970 financial year were presented and approved at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held in Milan on the 22nd June, 1971.

Montreal Stocks Table listing various Montreal-based stocks and their prices.

International Bonds Traded in Europe Table listing various international bonds traded in Europe.

International Bonds Traded in Europe Table listing various international bonds traded in Europe.

Features of the 1970 Balance Sheet compared with those of the previous year (in U.S.\$\*) Table showing financial metrics for 1969 and 1970.

One Dollar- Table listing various one-dollar-denominated assets and their values.

Convertible Bonds Table listing various convertible bonds and their details.

AVIS DE CONVOCATION INTERMARKET FUND 1 S.A. Siège social Luxembourg, 59 Boulevard Royal. Messieurs les actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'Assemblée générale ordinaire des actionnaires qui se tiendra le vendredi 2 juillet 1971 à 10 heures au siège social avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

Figures indicated are the dollar equivalents of the entries in the Balance Sheet which were expressed in Lire. Conversion has been made at the official rate of exchange at the end of the year.



American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from preceding page' and 'L'.

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'M' and 'N'.

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'O' and 'P'.

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Q' and 'R'.

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'S' and 'T'.

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'U' and 'V'.

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'W' and 'X'.

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Y' and 'Z'.

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'AA' and 'AB'.

Handwritten Arabic text at the top right of the page.

OPPORTUNITIES

Advertisement for 'Group Financial Director MADEIRA' and '4 MANAGERS'. Includes text in French and English regarding international marketing and management opportunities.

Advertisement for 'EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS GROUP' located in Brussels, seeking a large international and diversified manufacturing company.

Advertisement for 'NORTHERN PAGE COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERS, INC.' seeking experienced engineers for large telecommunications projects in Iran.

Advertisement for 'EUROPEAN COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST' offering digital equipment and services in Europe.

Advertisement for 'INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT ANALYST' at Capital International S.A., offering investment opportunities in the U.S. market.

Advertisement for 'CHEMICAL ENGINEER' with 15 years of experience in U.S.A. manufacturing process development.

Advertisement for 'Business' opportunities, featuring 'The business community throughout Europe' and contact information for Mr. Max Ferrero.







Laver, Ashe, Smith Advance

Gonzales Loses to Barthes in 5 Sets

By Fred Tappan

WIMBLEDON, England, June 23 (AP)—Rod Laver a point away from two sets all before going on to victory; fourth-seeded Rosie Casals bounced out in straight sets, and a three-hour, five-set classic on center court with Pancho Gonzales...

Richie will have his fate quickly decided tomorrow. Richey, seeded sixth here, was tied up with British idol Roger Taylor at 3-sets all...

The first set, 6-6, dropped the next two sets and was poised at 5-3 on his own service with two set points for the fourth set. Then the mistakes were his...

Results at Wimbledon

Men's Singles, Second Round: Roy Emerson, Australia, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1; Laver, Australia, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1; South African, 6-3, 6-2, 7-6(3); Ashe, U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 7-6(3); France, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Casals, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Connors, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Gault, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Hoad, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; King, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; McMillan, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Pancho Gonzales, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Richey, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Taylor, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Underwood, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Westwood, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Young, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

And as Pancho lost, another 48-year-old, Frank Sedgman, came off court with a 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4 victory over Bob Mand of South Africa. This is Frank's first time back since he won Wimbledon in 1952.

Legion Team Decides to File Hairy Protest

FAIRMONT, W.Va., June 23 (AP)—The result of an American Legion baseball game played here Monday is being protested by the losing team on grounds that a pinch-hitter wore his hair longer than league rules permitted.

As Red Sox, Indians Split Siebert Pitches 100th Victory

BOSTON, June 23 (UPI)—George Scott's two-run homer gave Boston's Sonny Siebert his 100th career victory, a 3-0 verdict over Cleveland last night in the second game of a doubleheader.

Two home runs by Rich Reese and one each by Tony Oliva and Harmon Killebrew backed up the three-hit pitching of Jim Perry to give Minnesota a 10-1 victory over Oakland. Perry did not allow a base hit until the sixth inning when pinch-hitter Mike Hagan lifted a soft liner over second base.

Left-handed John Cumberland, a first-time starter, snatched Chicago on three hits with last-out relief hit, pitching the streaking San Francisco Giants to a 3-0 victory over the Cubs. Cumberland, given his first start of the season after 23 relief appearances, raised his worst record to 2-0 in defeating Ferguson Jenkins, 10-7, who was making his first start since June 13.

The Scoreboard

CANOE AND KAYAK RACING—At Merano, Italy, West Germany scored four final-day victories at the 14th world championships in canoe and kayak racing...

BOWLING—At Syracuse, N.Y., the University of Washington team, which had come East from Seattle last week under coach Tom...

Hay Fever Halts Ryun's Entering Of AAU Mile—EUGENE, Ore., June 23 (AP)—Nearly 650 empires have been received for this weekend's National Amateur Athletic Union track and field championships...

Major League Standings

Table with columns for National League Eastern Division, Western Division, and American League Eastern Division, Western Division. Lists teams like Pittsburgh, New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Oakland, Kansas City, Minnesota, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Houston, Atlanta, San Diego.

Wednesday

Lahoud's Homer Paces Red Sox

BOSTON, June 23 (AP)—Joe Lahoud's leadoff home run in the seventh inning broke up a brilliant pitching duel between Ray Culp and Sam McDowell today and lifted the Boston Red Sox to a 2-1 victory over the Cleveland Indians. McDowell struck out 14 batters in the losing game.

White Sox 11, Royals 6

Bill Melton's second-inning homer, the first given up by Kansas City pitcher Dick Drago this season, capped an eight-run rally and carried the Chicago White Sox to an 11-6 triumph over the Royals.

Tuesday's Line Scores

Table of Tuesday's line scores for American League and National League games. Columns include team names and scores. Games include White Sox vs Royals, Red Sox vs Indians, Yankees vs Athletics, Orioles vs Yankees, Mets vs Pirates, and various NL games.

Cohen Will Fight Griffith in Garden

NEW YORK, June 23 (Reuters)—Max Cohen of Paris will meet former world champion Emile Griffith in a ten-round middleweight bout at Madison Square Garden on July 26, it was announced yesterday.

Fans at the Garden also will see on closed-circuit television the Muhammad Ali-Jimmy Ellis heavyweight fight being staged the same night in the Houston Astrodome.

Legion Team Decides to File Hairy Protest

FAIRMONT, W.Va., June 23 (AP)—The result of an American Legion baseball game played here Monday is being protested by the losing team on grounds that a pinch-hitter wore his hair longer than league rules permitted.

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Art Buchwald

I Have to Say I'm Sorry

WASHINGTON—As soon as the story broke concerning the McNamara Pentagon study of the Vietnam war, I received a visit from my friend, the little old lady in tennis shoes.



Buchwald

"Well," she said, holding the newspaper in one hand and her tennis racket in the other, "what do you think of your President Johnson now?"

"I don't know what to say," I said. "All the time he was calling Barry Goldwater a war-monger during the 1964 election campaign, he was secretly planning to bomb North Vietnam himself."

"It's hard to believe the President was going to do something like that," I said. "As a candidate of restraint and reason he sounded so convincing."

"I haven't forgotten those days on the tennis court when you said my Barry was a dangerous hawk who was going to get us involved in a war we had no chance of winning."

"Please, little old lady in tennis shoes," I begged. "Everyone can make a mistake."

"Don't tell me that," she shouted. "After all the fun you made of the people who supported Goldwater, you laughed at us at parties, you snickered at political rallies, you thought we were

fools. And all the while, your boys were thinking of ways of provoking the Viet Cong so we could bomb the hell out of Hanoi."

"I know it doesn't sound good on paper," I said. "But I'm sure there must be an explanation for it. Maybe President Johnson will tell us about it in his book."

"I'm waiting for that book, sonny. It could turn out to be the greatest piece of fiction since 'Love Story.'"

"That's not a nice thing to say," I said.

"Well, what about all the things they said about my Barry? Every time Barry told it like it was, Lyndon pulled the wool over the American people's eyes."

"Now that's pretty strong."

"It is, huh? The difference between the two candidates was that Barry said 'KILL!' and Lyndon said 'Ah have no intention of escalating the war.'"

"And then when Lyndon got home at night, he made up a list of places he wanted to bomb in North Vietnam. It's all here in the report."

"Look, I said. 'It's ancient history. Let's go out and play a game of tennis.'"

"Hold on, junior. You're not getting off the hook that easily. For seven years we've suffered—of the 27 million of us who voted for Barry. Oh, how we suffered! You hooted at our bumper stickers, you spat on our buttons, you guffawed at our tennis shoes. You even made fun of Bill Miller."

"Barry," vice-presidential candidate, you idiot. Let me tell you something. We may not have run a good campaign, but at least we don't have the Gulf of Tonkin hanging around our necks."

"Anyone can be sucked in," I said feebly.

"You wouldn't have said that in 1964," she said.

"All right, already. I cried 'Barry was the peace candidate and Lyndon was the war candidate. Does that satisfy you?'"

"Say you're sorry for the things you said about my boy."

"I'm sorry."

"Good," she said. "And remember, if you voted for Barry Goldwater in 1964 it means you never have to say you're sorry."

2d-Century Galley Found Near Elba

PORTOFERRAIO, Italy, June 23 (AP)—Divers have discovered a Roman galley of the second century sunk off the breaker of this port on the island of Elba. They said it was loaded with jars for carrying grain or oil and melting pots for minerals. In Roman days the mines of Elba were one of the greatest sources of iron in the Mediterranean world.

Moscow Festival

MOSCOW, June 23 (Reuters).—Forty-one countries will participate in the Moscow Film Festival which begins July 19, the organizers said today.



Timbuktu, where almost everything is made of sand.

Timbuktu: Nice Place to Live But...

By William Borders

TIMBUKTU, Mali, (NYT)—Four hundred years ago this sun-baked West African town was a thriving commercial and cultural center, with shops full of jewelry and silk, an Islamic university, and a population of 100,000.

Today it is a bypassed outpost with one-tenth the people and only the memories of its greatness, but it still draws a steady trickle of tourists, mostly Americans, lured by its legendary association with the exotic and the faraway. Some of them are disappointed.

"I do not know what they are expecting when they come here, but they often ask 'Is this all there is?'" said Khalifa Oumman, gesturing across one of Timbuktu's broad, sandy squares, which, indeed, are about all there is.

Mr. Oumman, a young man in a long white robe had spent the morning sitting in the shade of a mosque playing a kind of dominoes with some friends. In the afternoon, when the sun had shifted and the temperature had climbed past 110, they followed the shade to the other side of the building and leisurely continued the game for the rest of the day.

There is lots of time in Timbuktu. In the tradition of Tuareg nomads, who have been wandering in and out of here for centuries, Mr. Oumman and his friends sometimes spend ten minutes just saying good morning.

"May you remain well," one nomad will say, holding his friend's hand loosely.

"May Allah make all your burdens light," the other will reply quickly.

"May your wife be free of sickness, too."

"On you, no evil."

"May you have witnessed no evil."

"May you not be thirsty."

After several minutes of this, they start in again with "Hello," and repeat the whole cycle. If either man has any unpleasant news to report, such as sickness, it is considered bad form to bring it up until after the first two or three complete rounds.

Some say the reason that desert people are so friendly and hospitable is that the Sahara is so brutally inhospitable; even the stranger is so ally in the common struggle against nature, so he is greeted warmly and welcomed into the tent for a cup of sweet tea or a handful of dates.

In Timbuktu, the tents are made by setting stakes in an oblong and throwing a dozen yellow grass mats over them. Viewed from the air, they look like leaves of bread. After the camels have been fed and the trading completed, the nomads can just roll up the mats, pull the stakes out of the sand, and disappear into the desert again without a trace.

They still come to Timbuktu in camel caravans, bringing blocks of salt from the mines north of here. When the city first gained commercial importance, around the year 1300, the salt was traded for slaves, or for gold and ivory, which were taken back across the desert to North Africa and Europe.

A thousand miles from the sea, at the southern edge of the Sahara, this city became, over the years, a symbol of remoteness, acquiring a reputation that the impoverished Mali government is now eagerly encouraging, with tourist brochures about "mysterious Timbuktu."

Like the other cities at its latitude across Africa, Timbuktu has a population mixed between the rather Semitic-looking people of the north and the black Negroes of the south.

"We do not mix with the blacks, but we get along," explained a man who described himself as Moroccan, even though it was several generations ago that his ancestors left Morocco and crossed the desert to come here.

His blue robes billowing around him, the man was squatting at the end of the day in a corner of the Timbuktu market, which, like almost everything else here, was made of sand.

The buildings are a kind of sandstone and the streets, unpaved, are sand.

"You live with the sand and with the sun here," said the Moroccan, adjusting the long black face scarf that protects him from both. "You get so that you know them and understand them. And then when you do, you get by, and find, considering everything, Timbuktu is not a bad place to live."

PEOPLE: Notes From the Far Side

"Heartily approving N.E. Dan-gov's suggestion for the future language of Europe ('Write in English, speak in French, about in German, sing in Italian, make love in Spanish and curse in Russian'), writes Norman W. Smith, of Milan, 'I now propose a composite character for the Common Market Man. He must be precise like the Italian, friendly like the German and humble like the Frenchman. Further, he should have the New-World sense of humor, the international spirit of the English and the generosity of the Dutch. (And while we are not in the BEC, perhaps the American could offer his sense of fiscal responsibility.)"

"Re the headline 'El Greco Missing for 35 Years Found by FBI in Manhattan' (LHT, June 17), writes Elaine Aina Snow, of Athens, 'Whatever happened to Mr. Keen?'"

"Mr. Hill had better look to his literary laurels," writes Paul Deane, of Versailles. "Quoted at length in the June 13 issue of Paris Match is one Al Sop."

"I can't resist comment on the article 'Raising Children Abroad,' writes Lena Townsley, of Abidjan, Ivory Coast. 'What's wrong with always coddling young children? It's really funny. My daughter has already decided she couldn't join the Peace Corps if she would be assigned to teaching African women child care. Please, who's teaching whom in this world? (P.S. We enjoy the LHT here, South of the Sahara—and pay 100 CFA for it while Newswreck costs only 150!)' Yes, but remember, Newswreck comes out only once a week."

"Uncertain whether to hump the following under 'The Great Cow-Pop Controversy' or 'Old Times Corner,' we're innovating a new tradition for this week only—'Old Cow-Pop Corner'—and let the chips fall where they may."

"Anent Ed Tinsley's query on the origin of 'Watch where you're stepping,' son, that ain't second base." Gladys Shook, of Cooper, Mo., believes "It comes from a Freddie Slack album called 'Boogie Woogie on the 88' or something like that, from a song called 'Big Foot Pete.'" [This sends us into a reverie of our own: Slack-backed Ella Mae Morse's unforgettable rendition of "Cow-Cow Boogie"—now that was music!]

"George Deacon, of Venice swears he knows 'a fellow claims his wife is such a teatook that he packs a lunch, the office to take home.'"

"Worried over the foundation of national heritage," writes George L. Atwood, of B. Mrs. A. notes that Nan Robes, covering 'the gala preview of Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts' for The New York Times, writes: "About 3 guests milled around, gaudied, sipped and nibbled a center, which is as big as football fields, side by side, shrinking fast."

"Spoonerisms (cont.): 'I'm, prised,' writes Joe R. Morga, Auckland, New Zealand, 'none of my contemporaries yet restricted that grand conundrum of 40 years ago. I was a schoolboy and CBS still going strong. Q—'What's the difference between George and Shakespeare? A—Shaw is held in the head and had as a matter of course.'"

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